THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Diſplayed:

IN WHICH

The moſt Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-Houſe, and the Stove, are accurately repreſented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Claſs, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Uſe of ſuch LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wiſh to become ſcientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XI.

" Not a tree,
" A plant, a leaf, a bloſſom, but contains
" A folio volume. We may read and read,
" And read again, and ſtill find ſomething new,
" Something to pleaſe, and ſomething to inſtruct."

THE VILLAGE CURATE.

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SHOUT
SHARE
IT

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Feb. 1. 1797.

LYCIUM JAPONICUM. JAPANESE BOXTHORN.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubuloſa, fauce clauſa filamentorum barba. *Bacca* 2-locularis polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCIUM *japonicum* inerme, foliis ovatis nervoſis planis, floribus ſeſſilibus. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 93. *tab.* 17. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 228. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 256.

LYCIUM *fœtidum. Linn. Suppl.* 150.

LYCIUM *indicum. Retz. Obſ.* 2. *p.* 12. *n.* 21.

LIGUSTRO affinis, frutex baccifer fœtens, Buxi facie — Come Gommi, Mantees. *Kæmpf. Amæn. Exot. p.* 780.

BUCHOZIA *coproſmoides. L'Herit. Monograph.*

White flowers repreſented on white paper, make a poor figure, eſpecially if ſmall; our delineation, therefore, as we have too frequently to lament, does not do juſtice to the original, which forms a neat thick buſh of humble growth, and in the autumn produces numerous white flowers, ſomewhat like thoſe of Jaſmine, but without ſcent, as is the whole plant if not bruiſed; but if you ſtrongly ſqueeze a flower-bud or the top of a young ſhoot betwixt your thumb and finger, you will perceive a ſmell highly diſguſting, which KÆMPFER likens to that of human ordure: Profeſſor RETZIUS, who has minutely deſcribed this plant in his *Obſ. Bot.* denies the exiſtence of this ſmell *, and thus very unjuſtly impeaches the veracity of the learned and accurate KÆMPFER: Profeſſor THUNBERG

* Quæ de odore ſtercoris refert KÆMPFER falſa eſſe in Horto Hafnienſi obſervavi, et ad ſingularem Botaniciſque ignotam arborem a Batavis Strunthout dictam referri debere monuit amiciſſimus THUNBERG.

appears

appears to have countenanced him in this idea, *vid.* note; we cannot account for this error in Prof. RETZIUS, diſtinguiſhed for the excellence of his botanical obſervations, but by ſuppoſing that he ſmelt to the old leaves of the Lycium, which, if ever ſo ſtrongly bruiſed, emit little or no ſcent: an odour ſimilar to that of the preſent plant is excited in the *Dracocephalum Sibiricum* on the ſlighteſt touch, and the roots of ſeveral ſpecies of *Mimoſa* are equally offenſive.

KÆMPFER, who found this plant not only wild, but cultivated in Japan, obſerved the flowers to vary in the number of their ſegments, which they do here: THUNBERG obſerved it with double flowers, a variety now not uncommon in the collections about London; he remarked alſo hedges made of it, and what is very remarkable, he ſays, the plant produces no fruit, *fructus non producit*; KÆMPFER muſt have found it in fruit, or he would not have called it *baccifer*; Mr. HAXTON, when in the ſuit of the late embaſſy to China, found it cultivated by the Chineſe in the open ground and in pots.

It was introduced here in 1787, by Monſ. CELS*, is uſually kept in the greenhouſe, and is readily enough increaſed by cuttings.

Many of the Japaneſe plants being as hardy as our own natives, we recommend it to be tried in the open ground.

* Ait. Kew.

N°362

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ERICA RETORTA. RECURVED HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ariſtatis recurvis, pedunculis bracteatis, floribus ampullaceis viſcoſis, ſtylo exſerto, laciniis corollæ acutis.

ERICA *retorta* antheris ſubcriſtatis, foliis quaternis recurvis, corollis ovato-oblongis, ſtylo mediocri. *Linn. Suppl. Plant. p.* 220.

ERICA *retorta* foliis quaternis ovatis ferrulatis ſquarroſis, floribus umbellatis viſcoſis. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 75.

ERICA *retorta Mont. Act. holm. ann.* 1774. *p.* 297. *t.* 7.

No one can view the preſent ſpecies of *Erica*, without perceiving a manifeſt ſimilarity betwixt it and the *ampullacea* already figured; the flowers of each are ſimilar in form, and not very different in ſize and colour; in the *retorta* the ſtripes of the *ampullacea* are wanting, the bloſſoms of both are highly viſcous, the ſegments of the corolla are more pointed in the *retorta*, the bracteæ in the *ampullacea* are larger, more numerous, and more highly coloured; in the foliage the two plants differ very obviouſly, the leaves of the *retorta* being all of them recurved, or bent back, whence its name; each of them is alſo terminated by a long awn or ſpine: viewed with a magnifying glaſs, they appear edged with hairs; but ſurely theſe are not ſufficiently ſtrong to juſtify THUNBERG's term of *ferrulatis*.

The flowers when they begin to blow, which is at different periods of the ſummer, uſually about Auguſt, grow four together; theſe, as they advance, make way for four others, in their

their centre, and theſe again for others; ſo that in large ſpecimens, a bunch of flowers will ſometimes conſiſt of twenty or more bloſſoms: previous to their expanſion they are beautiful in the extreme, the body of the corolla is then almoſt white, the bulbous part at its ſummit a deep crimſon, terminated by a little flame-like point, inclining more to a ſcarlet, which expands into four acute ſegments.

Our drawing was made from a plant which flowered at Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY'S, Hammerſmith; we afterwards ſaw at Mr. WILLIAMS'S, Turnham-Green, a variety with larger flowers, and leaves more cloſely imbricated.

This ſpecies has long ſince been deſcribed by MONTI, in the Swediſh Tranſactions, and more lately in the *Suppl. Pl.* of the younger LINNÆUS, who makes it a native of the Cape on the authority of Profeſſor THUNBERG.

To this country it has been introduced ſince the publication of the *Hort. Kew.*

Like the *ampullacea*, it is at preſent ſcarcely to be had for any price, being rare, and difficult to increaſe by cuttings.

ROSA LUTEA. AUSTRIAN ROSE.

Class and Order.

ICOSANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 5. *Cal.* urceolatus, 5-fidus, carnosus, collo coarctatus. *Sem.* plurima, hispida, calycis interiori lateri affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROSA *lutea* germinibus globosis pedunculisque glabris, calycibus petiolisque spinulosis, aculeis ramorum rectis *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 201. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

ROSA *lutea* simplex. *Bauh. Pin.* 483. The single yellow Rose. *Park. Parad. p.* 417.

Prof. JACQUIN has given us a monograph on the genus *Oxalis*, which he has executed highly to his honour; we wish some Botanist of equal abilities would do the same by the genus *Rosa*, many of the species of which are still involved in great obscurity: Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* has taken much pains to elucidate many of them, and this one in particular, which he calls *lutea*, a name it had previously obtained from MILLER, and several older Botanists; we wish he had been less complaisant on this occasion, and given to it and the *sulphurea* (which he calls the double yellow rose) epithets more discriminative: hitherto the *lutea* has not been found that we know of in a double state, it possibly may at some future time; in that case, the *lutea* and *sulphurea* will both have the same name:—to prevent confusion, we have thought it expedient to call the *lutea* the Austrian Rose, and the *sulphurea* may be denominated the Levant Rose:—we are aware that names of this sort are not of the best kind, and only to be adopted under certain circumstances.

This species is found wild in Austria, and other parts of Germany; was cultivated in this country in the time of GERARD and PARKINSON: it is a shrub of low growth, flowers in July, is very hardy, and readily propagated; authors differ as to the scent of its flowers, MILLER says they have none, others very little, and others that the little they have is very unpleasant; hence it has been called by ALLIONI, *Rosa fœtida*; in point of colour, they are subject to great variation; the red and yellow Austrian Rose is considered by Mr. AITON as its principal variety: it is our intention to give a figure of this very shewy plant in some future number of the Magazine, when we hope further to elucidate the subject by some practical observations.

N°363

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VITEX NEGUNDO. FIVE-LEAVED CHASTE-TREE.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-dentatus. *Cor.* limbus 6-fidus. *Bacca* 4-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VITEX *Negundo* foliis quinatis ternatiſque ſerratis, floribus racemoſo paniculatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 579. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 365.
VITEX trifolia minor indica. *Pluk. Alm.* 390. *t.* 206.
NEGUNDO arbor mas. *Bauh Hiſt.* 1. *p.* 189.
VITEX *chinenſis. Miller's Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

Mr. AITON informs us*, that this deciduous tender ſhrub, a native of China and the Eaſt-Indies, diſtinguiſhed more for the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers, was cultivated here by the Ducheſs of BEAUFORT, in 1697, at this preſent time juſt one hundred years ago; the plants ſo cultivated in all probability were loſt, as we find Mr. MILLER, in deſcribing the ſame plant in his Dictionary, under the name of *chinenſis*, thus to expreſs himſelf, "the fourth ſort, viz. " *chinenſis*, has been lately introduced into the Engliſh gar- " dens from Paris, where the plants were raiſed from ſeeds " which were ſent from China by the miſſionaries. I was " favoured with ſome young plants, by Monſ. RICHARD, " gardener to the king, at Verſailles. The two ſorts with " white and blue flowers have ſucceeded in the Chelſea gar- " den, but that with red flowers miſcarried." It would appear from this account, that the *Vitex Negundo* was a common object of ornamental culture amongſt the Chineſe, ſince they poſſeſſed ſo many varieties of it in point of colour; the purple flowered one is, we believe, the only ſort cultivated in our nurſeries, and that not commonly; it bloſſoms late in the ſummer, and poſſeſſes ſome fragrance.

The plant is not difficult to increaſe by cuttings, being too tender to bear our winters, at leaſt thoſe which are ſevere; it is commonly kept in the greenhouſe. MILLER very pertinently remarks, "that the plants are late in putting out leaves " in the ſpring, and before theſe appear, they have ſo much the " appearance of dead plants, that they have been turned out " of the pots by ſome, ſuppoſing they were ſo."

* Hort. Kew.

N.° 364

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OENOTHERA LONGIFLORA. LONG-FLOWERED OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capf.* cylindrica infera. *Sem.* nuda.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

OENOTHERA *longiflora* foliis denticulatis, caulibus fimplicibus pilofis, petalis diftantibus bilobis. *Linn. Syft. Vegetab.* 358. *Mant.* 227. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 3. *Jacq. Hort.* 2. *p.* 81. *t.* 172.

This *Oenothera*, in point of fize, the reverfe of the *pumila*, lately figured in this work (*pl.* 355) is a native of Buenos Ayres, and was introduced by the Chevalier MURRAY, in 1776*.

We have feen this plant grow to a greater height than any other fpecies, luxuriant fpecimens have exceeded five feet by the time that they have nearly done flowering; and as the flowers are uncommonly large and fhewy, and continue blowing a long while in fucceffion (from July to October) we fcarcely know a more defirable plant for the open border of a garden that is fpacious; the flowers indeed, as in moft of the plants of this genus, open in the evening, and appear in their greateft beauty when thofe of other plants are either fallen to the ground, withered by the heat of the day, or folded in the arms of fleep.

It is an annual of ready growth, and very productive of feed, fome of which ripen early; thefe are to be fown in the open border, where the plant is intended to flower, in March or the beginning of April; as a fingle plant will be fufficient for one fpot, one feedling only need be left; care muft be taken to put a ftick to it early of about four feet in length, to which its branches muft be carefully tied, when about a foot long, and this is all that is neceffary to be done; by this means the plant is not only preferved from the effects of violent winds, but appears to much greater advantage.

* Ait. Kew.

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ERICA PYRAMIDALIS. PYRAMIDAL HEATH.

Claſs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inſerta. *Antheræ* apice bifidæ, pertuſæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *pyramidalis* antheris muticis incluſis, corollis infundibuliformibus quaternis, ſtylo ſubexſerto, foliis quaternis pubeſcentibus. *Ait. Kew. v. 3. p. 491. Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed. Gmel. p. 624.*

We preſent to our readers another Heath, a native of the Cape, introduced by Mr. MASSON, in 1787, and now to be found in moſt of the collections of greenhouſe plants in the neighbourhood of London.

It is a very ornamental ſpecies, both in regard to its mode of growth, as well as to the vaſt profuſion of flowers with which its branches are covered; the form of theſe is very characteriſtic, and their colour, when air and ſun are freely admitted to them, ſufficiently brilliant.

It continues to bloſſom from September to March or April; in point of height, it is to be ranked among thoſe of a middling ſize.

When young it is more apt to go off than many others; is raiſed from cuttings in the uſual way.

N.° 366

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VERBENA TRIPHYLLA. THREE-LEAVED VERVAIN.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, ſubæqualis, curva. *Calycis* unico dente truncato. *Sem.* 2. *ſ.* 4. nuda. (*Stam.* 2. *ſ.* 4.)

Specific Character and Synonyms.

VERBENA *triphylla* tetrandra, floribus paniculatis, foliis ternis, caule fruticoſo. *L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. p.* 21. *t.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 480.

ALOYSIA *citrodora. Ort. et Pal. diſſ. MSS.*

We learn from Monſ. L'HERITIER, who has figured and deſcribed this plant, in his work above referred to, that it is a native of South-America, from whence it had been tranſmitted to Spain, in the gardens of which it was cultivated in the open borders; Prof. ORTEGA, of Madrid, ſent both plants and ſeeds of it to Monſ. L'HERITIER at Paris, where Dr. SIBTHORP obtained it, on his return from Greece, and introduced it here in 1784.

Profeſſors ORTEGA and PALAU firſt deſcribed this plant, and named it *Aloyſia citrodora*, Monſ. L'HERITIER found it to be a *Verbena*, and gave it the trivial name of *triphylla*.

The leaves (or any part of the plant) when bruiſed, give out a moſt delightful fragrance; on this account, it is a moſt valuable acquiſition to our gardens: it forms a ſhrub of a conſiderable ſize; the leaves, as far as we have noticed, always grow three together; the veins on each ſide of the midrib run parallel to each other; the flowers are ſmall, nearly white, forming a panicle, which, as far as our obſervation has extended (and we have examined many luxuriant ſpecimens) is never branched in the manner repreſented in L'HERITIER'S figure; they are produced during moſt of the ſummer and autumnal months.

This ſhrub, being eaſily propagated by cuttings, is now become common in the neighbourhood of London, where it is treated as a greenhouſe plant; in ſome parts of this iſland, eſpecially near the ſea, where the winter loſes much of its ſeverity, it would, in all probability, ſucceed very well in the open border.

N°367

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ANTIRRHINUM VISCOSUM. CLAMMY TOAD-FLAX.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Corollæ* basis deorsum prominens nectarifera. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTIRRHINUM *viſcoſum* foliis caulinis linearibus alternis, radicalibus lanceolatis quaternis, calycibus villoſis, cauli approximatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 2. *p.* 855. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 556. *Amæn. Acad. v.* 4. *p.* 319. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 334. *Syn. Arag. p.* 80.

ANTIRRHINUM *hirtum* foliis lanceolatis hirtis, floribus ſpicatis, foliolo calicino ſupremo maximo. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 30.

The plant here figured, the *Antirrhinum viſcoſum* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Spain, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1786, by Monſ. THOUIN*.

It grows to about the ſame height as the *Antirrh. ſparteum*, figured *Pl.* 200, has a ſtouter and more upright ſtem, covered with more numerous hairs; its flowers are larger than thoſe of the *ſparteum*, more particoloured, and have a greater affinity to thoſe of our common Toad-flax; in their form we may trace ſomething of the ſimilitude of a bird's head, the calyx is remarkable as to the form of its leaves, and accords ſo well with that of Prof. JACQUIN's *Antirrh. hirtum*, deſcribed in GMELIN's *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *p.* 931, that we ſtrongly ſuſpect it to be the ſame plant.

It is an annual of ready growth, and flowers in July.

Its ſeeds ſhould be ſown about the beginning of April, in ſmall patches, on the borders where the plants are intended to remain; when the ſeedlings come up, they ſhould be thinned, and left at the diſtance of two or three inches from each other.

* Ait. Kew.

N.° 363

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AMARYLLIS UNDULATA. WAVED-FLOWERED AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *undulata* petalis linearibus canaliculatis undulatis, staminibus pistilloque deflexis corolla brevioribus, stigmate obsoleto. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 421. *Linn. Syst. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.*

In the flowers of this species of *Amaryllis*, a native of the Cape, and introduced about 1767, by JOHN BLACKBURNE, Esq.* there is a considerable degree of beauty, and still more of singularity; and the plant is rendered more desirable, from its producing those flowers towards the close of autumn, so late as October and November, and that too both readily and abundantly.

Being a tender bulb, it is usually kept during winter in the greenhouse, or a well-secured frame.

Is propagated by offsets, which are plentifully produced.

* Ait. Kew.

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HOUSTONIA CÆRULEA. BLUE-FLOWERED HOUSTONIA.

Class and Order.

TETRANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 1-petala, infundibuliformis. *Capsula* 2-locularis, 2-sperma, supera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HOUSTONIA *cærulea* foliis radicalibus ovatis, caule composito, pedunculis primis bifloris. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 149. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 141.

RUBIA parva foliolis ad geniculum unumquodque binis, flore cæruleo fistuloso. *Bamst. Virg.* 1927.

HOUSTONIA primo vere ubique florens, floribus infundibuliformibus dilute cæruleis, foliis parvis adversis in caule paucis. *Clayt. n.* 60.

To this genus of plants GRONOVIUS gave the name of *Houstonia*, in honour of Dr. WILLIAM HOUSTON, a name that must be familiar to all who have read the Gardener's Dictionary of Mr. PHILIP MILLER, as there is scarcely a page in that book in which the writer does not record the obligations he is under to his much-valued and most useful friend.

Of this genus, two species only have been discovered, both natives of Virginia, the *cærulea* and *purpurea*; the former is the only one that has been introduced to this country, and that by Mr. ARCHIBALD MENZIES, in 1785*.

We scarcely know a plant that has afforded us more pleasure in the cultivation than this our little favourite; though a native of the warmer parts of North-America, it bears our ordinary winters uninjured, is of ready growth, and, if paid the least attention to, flowers perpetually, spring, summer, and autumn; succeeds best in a pot, and loves moisture; soil and situation are not so material to it: is increased by parting its roots or by cuttings of the plant; has scarcely colour enough in its flowers to justify the term *cærulea*.

* Ait. Kew.

N°370

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N°. 371

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MIRABILIS JALAPA. COMMON MARVEL OF PERU.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibul. ſupera. *Cal.* inferus. *Nectarium* globoſum germen includens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MIRABILIS *Jalapa* floribus congeſtis, terminalibus, erectis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 218. *Ait. Kew. p.* 234.
SOLANUM mexicanum, flore magno. *Bauh. Pin.* 168.
MIRABILIA Peruviana. The Marvaile of Peru. *Ger. Herb. p.* 272. *cum. fig.*
ADMIRABILIS. The Mervaile of the World. *Park. Par. p.* 365. *t.* 369. *f.* 9.

From Peru, its original place of growth, this plant was introduced to Europe at a very early period; the names it bore on its introduction, ſufficiently teſtify the admiration in which it was held: it was well known both to GERARD and PARKINSON; the latter devotes a whole page of his *Parad. terr.* to its deſcription and culture, with the latter he appears to have been perfectly well acquainted, and even to have known the ſeveral varieties which we now cultivate.

It being a common practice to raiſe this plant from ſeed, ſome have been led to regard it as an annual, but it is ſtrictly perennial; the roots in their native country, where they are never killed by froſt, acquire, like thoſe of the potatoe, a prodigious ſize; the flowers, of which the plant is very productive, open towards evening, whence, in the Weſt-Indies, it has been called the *four o'clock plant*, and continue expanded till the next day's

day's ſun cloſes them up; we have obſerved that the continuance of their expanſion is in proportion to the power of the ſun, and that late in the autumn, or in cloudy weather, they continue open moſt of the day; we have obſerved alſo, that a bed of theſe flowers communicates a delightful fragrance to a conſiderable diſtance; to the taſte the whole plant is highly acrimonious, probably purgative, if not poiſonous: it was once ſuppoſed that its roots produced the Jalap of the ſhops, when that opinion was found to be erroneous, LINNÆUS ſhould have changed the trivial name of *Jalapa* to that of *peruviana*, as it now tends to miſlead.

The principal varieties in point of colour are the purple, the white, the yellow, the variegated purple and white, the variegated purple and yellow; each of theſe, contrary to the opinion entertained of varieties, is found to produce the ſame.

The uſual mode of raiſing theſe plants is from ſeed, which they plentifully produce; your early-blowing plants muſt be raiſed on a hot-bed, your late ones in the open ground, tranſplanting them when of a proper ſize; or take up the roots of your plants as you do your potatoes, preſerve them during winter in dry ſand, and plant them in the ſpring; theſe will make ſtronger plants, and will blow earlier than ſeedlings, viz. in Auguſt, and you will hereby be ſure of continuing any particular ſort.

ZYGOPHYLLUM INSUAVE. UNPLEASANT BEAN-CAPER.

Class and Order.

DECANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Nectarium* 10-phyllum germen tegens. *Capf.* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ZYGOPHYLLUM *insuave* caule fruticoso, foliis conjugatis petiolatis obovatis, fructu lævi.

FABAGO afra frutescens minor, flore flavo magno, unguibus petalorum fuscis. *H. R. D. Boerh. Ind. Alt. p.* 319.

In this genus of plants, the leaves have a peculiarity of growth, which gives birth to its botanic name of *Zygophyllum*, and which, literally translated, would be Yokeleaf; twelve species are enumerated in Prof. GMELIN's edition of *Linn. Syst. Nat.* the plant here represented comes nearest to the *Zyg. Morgsana* figured in DILLENIUS's *Hort. Elth.* and for which it has by some been mistaken; but the characters in which the two plants differ, are so very striking, that we have no doubt of being justified in making it a species.

The leaves of *Morgsana* are fleshy, nearly sessile, and scentless; those of our plant are not fleshy, stand on long footstalks, and diffuse widely a strong foxy smell, like that of Crown Imperial; the flowers of the *Morgsana* are small, those of the *insuave* large and ornamental, when the plant is healthy; the seed-vessel of the *Morgsana* has four wings, ours not the least appearance of any: other differences, it would be superfluous to point out.

This species is most probably a native of the Cape, as it accords with the short description of BOERHAVE, above referred to; the precise time of its being introduced to this country, we have not been able to learn with certainty; it is not mentioned either in the *Dict.* of Mr. MILLER, or the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

It is a green-house plant of ready growth; flowers from July to September, and is easily increased by cuttings; its unpleasant scent will prove an insuperable bar to its general introduction.

N.° 372

Pub. by W. Curtis. St.ᶜ Geo. Crescent May. 1. 1797

IRIS CHINENSIS. CHINESE IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, inæqualis: laciniis alternis geniculato-patentibus.
Stigmata petaliformia cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character.

IRIS *Chinensis* radice repente, caule paniculato multifloro, floribus criſtatis, ſtigmatibus laciniatis.

The public are indebted to Mr. EVANS of the India-Houſe, for the introduction of this plant from China, where it is a native.

It flowered laſt year, at different periods, for the firſt time, in many collections near London; this irregularity of its blowing was occaſioned, we preſume by its being kept in different degrees of heat, in the ſtoves of ſome, and the green-houſes of others; Mr. THOMSON, Nurſeryman of Mile-End, at the cloſe of the year, had it growing very luxuriantly in the open ground; but the very ſevere winter of 1796–1797, in which the thermometer at Brompton was three degrees below 0, deſtroyed it; nevertheleſs, there is no doubt but it will bear the cold of our ordinary winters, and thrive better in the open ground, in a moiſt ſituation, than in the ſtove, or green-houſe, in either of which, however, it will flower very well; and, where the plant is luxuriant, continue to do ſo for a conſiderable length of time, the bloſſoms being numerous, and unfolding gradually: in a ſtrong plant at Mr. COLVILL's, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, we counted ſeven bloſſoms expanded at one time on its different branches.

It differs from all other known Iris's, in having a root perfectly of the creeping kind, ſending out ſhoots to a conſiderable diſtance, by which it is rendered very eaſy of propagation; its flowers, in form and colour, come neareſt to thoſe of *Iris criſtata*, and have a conſiderable degree of fragrance.

N° 373

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent June 1. 1797.

CYRILLA PULCHELLA. SCARLET-FLOWERED CYRILLA.

Clafs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPRMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. fuperus, 5-phyllus. *Cor.* declinata, infundibuliformis. *Limbus* planus, 5-partitus, fubæqualis, *Rudimentum* filamenti quinti. *Capf.* femibilocularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYRILLA *pulchella. L'Herit. Stirp. Nov. t.* 71.
COLUMNEA *erecta. Le Lamarck encycl.* 2. *p.* 66.
BUCHNERIA *coccinea. Scop. infubr.* 2. *p.* 10. *t.* 5.
ACHIMENES minor erecta fimplex, foliis crenatis ovatis oppofitis vel ternatis, floribus petiolatis fingularibus ad alas. *Browne Jam.* 271. *t.* 30. *f.* 1.

After receiving various appellations, this plant has been finally named *Cyrilla*, by Monf. L'HERITIER, in honour of DOMINICO CYRILLO, M. D. Profeffor of Medicine at Naples, and author of *Plantæ rariores regni Neapolitani*, &c. *Cyrilla racemofa* is referred by SWARTZ to the Genus *Itea*.

This beautiful exotic is a native of Jamaica; Dr. BROWNE found it near Hope-River, in the lower mountains of Liguanea; he recommends it to be cultivated as an ornamental plant, fays that it thrives beft in a cool gravelly foil, well furnifhed with moifture, and intermixed with a rich foil; to this country it was introduced by Mr. WILLIAM FORSYTH in 1778, and is now very generally cultivated in our ftoves; it will not fucceed in a green-houfe; but, provided it has a fufficient degree of heat, there is no difficulty attends its culture: it throws out from its roots abundance of fquamous fhoots of a fingular appearance, by which it is readily increafed.

It flowers from Auguft to October.

N.° 374

Pub. by W. Curtis. S.t Geo. Crescent June. 1797.

ASTRAGALUS MONSPESSULANUS. MONTPELIER MILK-VETCH.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Capsula (plurimis) 2-locularis, gibba. *Filamentum* solitarium teres. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed. Gmel. p.* 1132.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ASTRAGALUS *monspessulanus* acaulis, scapis declinatis longitudine foliorum, leguminibus subulatis teretibus subarcuatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 684. *Mant.* 450. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 77.

ASTRAGALUS monspessulanus. *Bauhin. Hist.* 3. *p.* 338. *Magnol. Bot. Monsp. p.* 33.

ASTRAGALUS purpureus perennis monspeliensis. *Moris. Hist.* 2. *p.* 106.

The plants of this genus are very numerous, and many of them highly ornamental; the brilliant colours which the blossoms, but more especially the flower-cups, of the present species exhibits, justly entitle it to a place in the flower-garden.

It is a native of the South of France; MAGNOL informs us, that it grows in dry places about Montpelier; is a hardy perennial, of ready growth, flowers early in July, and has ripened its seeds in my garden at Brompton; by these the plant is most advantageously increased; it may also be raised from cuttings of the stalks: most of this tribe have large roots, penetrating to a great depth, which not being easily divisible, renders it difficult to increase them by parting their roots.

The best situation for this plant is an elevated one, among stones, or rock-work, where its flowering stems may hang down; thus its blossoms are displayed to greater advantage, and not so liable to be disfigured as when lying on the ground.

Dr. WILLIAM PITCAIRN had the honour of introducing this plant in 1776.

A 375

Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent July 1. 1797

SALVIA FORMOSA. SHINING-LEAVED SAGE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. inæqualis. *Filamenta* tranſverſe pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *formoſa* foliis ſubcordatis, corollarum galea barbata, calycibus trilobis, caule fruteſcente. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. p.* 41. *t.* 21. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 43.

SALVIA *Leonuroides. Gloxin. Obſ. Bot. p.* 15. *t.* 2.

SALVIA *pyrifolia. Domb. Per mſſ.*

This charming ſpecies of Sage, diſtinguiſhed by its heart-ſhaped gloſſy leaves and ſcarlet flowers, is a native of Peru, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Monſ. THOUIN, in 1783: it is now very generally cultivated near London, as a green-houſe plant; the foliage, but more eſpecially the flower-cups, when bruiſed, emit a ſmell ſomewhat like Clary; the bloſſoms which appear during the latter part of ſummer ſoon drop, even before they decay: the plant is eaſily propagated by cuttings; in the winter it requires to be placed in a warm and dry green-houſe, and to be ſparingly watered, being tender and apt to go off.

In the figure and deſcription of this plant, given by Monſ. L'HERITIER in the work above referred to, we may be ſaid to have a model of perfection.

N.° 376

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July. 1. 1797

ERODIUM ROMANUM. ROMAN CRANE'S-BILL.

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA PENTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Nect. Squamulæ* 5, cum filamentis alternantes; et *Glandulæ* melliferæ, baſi ſtaminum inſidentes. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus; *roſtra* ſpiralia, introrſum barbata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERODIUM *romanum* acaule, ſcapis radicalibus multifloris, foliis pinnatis, foliolis pinnatifidis. *L'Herit. n.* 11. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 414.

GERANIUM *romanum. Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 951.

GERANIUM myrrhinum tenuifolium, amplo flore purpureo. *Barr. rar.* 568. *t.* 1245.

In point of foliage, a great ſimilarity exiſts betwixt the preſent plant, and the *Geranium cicutarium* of LINNÆUS, a wild Britiſh native, common on many of the banks and walls about London; there is alſo a conſiderable affinity in the form and colour of their flowers; but the *romanum* is a perfectly diſtinct ſpecies, differing in having a root of longer duration, and which is more properly perennial than annual; indeed we have no doubt but that, in its natural ſtate, it is perfectly ſo: in the cultivated plant the flowering ſtems riſe immediately from the root, not from the ſtalks, as in the *G. cicutarium*.

This lively little plant begins flowering in April, and continues to do ſo during moſt of the ſummer months, producing ſeeds in abundance, which falling on the ground vegetate, and increaſe the plant; we have indeed found that it is much diſpoſed to become a weed, in dry paſtures, or on graſs, not very frequently mown, which it moſt agreeably enlivens; a dry ſituation ſuits it beſt: it is well calculated to grow among ſtones, or rock-work.

Grows ſpontaneouſly in Italy, and is ſaid by LINNÆUS to be found in the ſtreets of Rome; was cultivated in Chelſea garden in 1724.

Its ſeeds are a curious object, the manner in which they are detached when perfectly ripe, in hot, dry weather, and the ſcrew-like form which the tail of the arillus quickly aſſumes, is highly deſerving of attention.

Publ. by W. Curtis, Stockwell, Surrey, July 1, 1791.

ROELLA CILIATA. PRICKLY ROELLA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. infundibuliformis, fundo clauſo ſtaminiferis valvulis. *Stigma* 2-fidum. *Capſ.* 2-locularis cylindrica infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ROELLA *ciliata* foliis ciliatis, mucrone recto. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 241. *Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 211. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 225.

CAMPANULA africana fruteſcens aculeoſa, flore violaceo. *Comm. Hort. v.* 2. *p.* 77. *t.* 30.

CAMPANULA africana humilis piloſa, flore ex albido languide purpureo. *Seb. Theſ.* 1. *p.* 25. *t.* 16. *f.* 5.

ACULEOSA mauritanicá, ericæ foliis hirſutis rigidis infeſto mucrone pungentibus. *Pluk. Aln.* 8. *t.* 252. *f.* 4.

As a genus, *Roella* is very nearly related to *Campanula*.

In a flower of this ſpecies recently expanded, we ſee diſtinctly five ſhades of colour, which being diſpoſed in rings, or circles, produce a ſtriking effect; the bottom of the flower is white, of a yellowiſh caſt, next ſucceeds a circle of deep blue, inclining to black, with a ſurface highly glazed, the next circle is greyiſh blue, reſembling ſatin, the next nearly white, and the outermoſt pale purple.

The antheræ at firſt are cloſely applied to the ſurface of the corolla, and reſemble ſo many ſmall ridges; the ſtigma, as in many other flowers, does not aſſume its true appearance till the corolla is on the decay, then it becomes bifid.

This ſhrub of low growth, long ſince known to the Dutch Botaniſts, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774; it flowers in June, and continues in bloſſom ſeveral weeks: its foliage does not correſpond with the elegant appearance of its bloſſoms; it is a green-houſe plant, uſually increaſed by cuttings, but not readily, nor is the plant ſo eaſy of culture as many others.

Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent July 1 1797.

NARCISSUS TENUIOR. SLENDER NARCISSUS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Petala 6 æqualia; *Nectario* infundibuliformi 1-phyllo; *Stamina* intra Nectarium.

Specific Character.

NARCISSUS *tenuior* foliis lineari subulatis canaliculatis, scapo unifloro, nectario brevi rotato plicato.

In the month of May 1794, I first observed this Narcissus in a single, but mostly in a double state, in the garden of Mr. JAMES MADDOCK, Florist at Walworth, who obtained bulbs of it from Holland, under the name of *Narcissus flore sulphureo junquifolius*; by the Dutch it appears to have been long cultivated: of what country it is a native does not appear as yet; there is little doubt of its being an European plant, it being found to be perfectly hardy; as a species it is certainly very distinct, though inferior in size and beauty to many others.

Root the size of a small nutmeg, of a pale brown colour, leaves about a span long, very narrow, at their base scarcely a quarter of an inch wide, tapering gradually to a point, which is somewhat obtuse, the outer side is convex and somewhat fluted, the inner concave, not glaucous; stalk somewhat longer than the leaves, round, slightly flattened, especially on its upper part, supporting on its summit one flower (I have never observed more) this possesses a considerable fragrance, less powerful than that of the *Jonquil*, and more so than that of *odorus*; the spatha is membranous, length of the peduncle, which is about an inch long; flower, when fully blown, standing horizontally; tube greenish, nearly cylindrical, somewhat longer than the peduncle; limb flat, divided into six segments, of a pale-yellow or sulphur colour, ovate, the three alternate segments largest, each terminating in a short mucro; nectary yellow, in form like that of *biflorus*, plaited, the margin of it as the flower advances becoming brown, the antheræ of the three longest stamina visible in the mouth of it.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Cregent Aug. 1. 1797.

DOLICHOS LIGNOSUS. PURPLE DOLICHOS.

Class and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Vexilli basis callis 2 parallelis oblongis alas subtus comprimentibus.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DOLICHOS *lignosus* volubilis, caule perenni, pedunculis capitatis, leguminibus strictis linearibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 658. *Hort. Cliff. Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 32. **Smith. Spicil. Bot. t.* 2.

CACARÀ sive Phaseolus perennis. *Rumph. Amb.* 5. *p.* 378. *t.* 136.

The plant here represented has very generally been regarded as the *Dolichos lignosus* of LINNÆUS, and we are confirmed in the idea of its being so from his own figure in the *Hort. Cliff.* and that in the *Herbar. Amboin.* to which he refers, rather than from its according with his specific description, for with that the plant is evidently at variance, the seed-vessels being neither straight nor linear, but evidently curved, as represented on the plate: in their natural situation the concave part is turned upwards. RUMPHIUS describes the germen under the term *corniculum sursum elevatum*, and the seed-vessels as *parum incurvæ*: Dr. SMITH, on the contrary, taking no notice of the impropriety of LINNÆUS's description, says they are a little *recurved*; whether this term be strictly applicable to the seed-vessels in the *Linnæan* sense of the word, may perhaps admit of a doubt †.

RUMPHIUS informs us, that the seed-vessels of this plant are a common food throughout India, eaten as our French or kidney beans are, to which however he observes, that they are far inferior; of that extensive country it is considered as a native, there are good grounds for regarding it also as a native of Spain and Portugal: we were favoured with seeds of it by Mr. JOHN WHITE, of Fleet-Street, which had been gathered at Gibraltar by his brother, Lieut. WHITE, of the 82d regiment.

This plant, so far from requiring a stove, is hardy enough to bear our ordinary winters, when placed against a wall in a sheltered part of the garden; but it is usually kept in the greenhouse as a climber, for which it is well adapted, as it continues, if it has plenty of pot room, during most of the summer to throw out abundance of bright purple flowers, in succession; these soon fade, and are followed by seed-vessels, which have produced ripe seeds in my garden at Brompton, and by these the plant is readily increased.

* Introd. by Monsr. THOUIN, 1776.

† Vid. MARTYN's Lang. of Bot. Term *recurvum*.

N.º 330

Pub by W.m Curtis .St Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1791

IXIA TRICOLOR. THREE-COLOURED IXIA.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, campanulata, regularis. *Stigmata* 3.

Specific Character.

IXIA *tricolor* foliis enſiformibus erectis, ſcapo flexuoſo ſubtrifloro, ſpathis fuſco maculatis, tenuiſſime ſulcato plicatis.

We do not remember ever to have been ſo forcibly ſtruck with the beautiful appearance of a flower, as with that of the preſent Ixia, nor do we recollect any one that can boaſt colours at once ſo various, ſo brilliant, and ſo pleaſing; placed by the ſide of the *Amaryllis formoſiſſima*, *ſarmienſis*, *vittata*, the *Ciſtus formoſus*, *Pelargonium tricolor*, or a hundred other plants of the more beautiful ſorts, the eye would be fixed by this alone.

It is a plant of taller growth than the *Ixia crocata*, the ſtalk riſing to the height of about a foot and a half, the lower half of it is curiouſly enveloped by the foliage, uſually ſimple, round, ſmooth, crooked, ſupporting on its ſummit two or three flowers, ſometimes more, leaves ſword-ſhaped, perfectly ſmooth, extending to the lowermoſt flower; flowers large, ſeſſile, encloſed before they expand in a bivalve membranous ſheath, which, on its lower part particularly, is deeply grooved or plaited, and the whole of it is finely ſpotted; to ſee the ſingularity and beauty of this part, it is neceſſary to uſe a ſmall magnifier: the flowers are ſuperbly brilliant, the baſe of each petal is fine yellow, the middle is marked with a large arrow-ſhaped ſpot of a dark-purple hue, with the appearance of velvet, a line of which runs down through the yellow and terminates before it reaches the bottom of the petal, the remainder of the petal is of a colour difficult to deſcribe (a kind of bright orange) the antheræ are yellow, the ſtigma trifid, each ſegment purpliſh and bifid. Though new to this country, this plant has been known ſome years to the Dutch, we find it in their catalogues under the name of *Ixia ſtellata tricolor*; no doubt they received it from the Cape. This ſpecies is propagated with the ſame eaſe that moſt of the Ixias are, and requires the ſame management,—to be planted in a pot of bog-earth and ſecured from froſt. It has ripened ſeeds with me at Brompton; one capſule contained ten.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Aug. 1. 1797.

SILENE ORNATA. DARK-COLOURED CATCHFLY.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA TRIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. ventricoſus. *Petala* 5-unguiculata coronata ad faucem. *Capſ.* 3-locularis.

Specific Character.

SILENE *ornata* calycibus fructus oblongis carinatis piloſis, petalis bifidis, foliis lanceolatis pubeſcentibus viſcoſis planis, caule viſcido. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 96.

The beauty of this plant conſiſts merely in the colour of its flowers, which is dark red, ſomewhat like that of the Clove pink; the plant itſelf is of rude growth, and requires frequent attention to keep it in order: it grows readily, riſing to the height of about two feet, blows freely during moſt of the ſummer months, and ripens its ſeeds, from which the plant may eaſily be raiſed; but it is moſt commonly propagated by cuttings, which ſtrike freely.

It is firſt deſcribed in the *Hort. Kew.* and has not, to our knowledge, been figured till now; Mr. AITON informs us, that it is a biennial, and was introduced from the Cape by Mr. MASSON, in 1775.

There are few greenhouſes near London in which the plant is not to be met with.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Sep. 1. 1797.

GLADIOLUS SECURIGER. COPPER-COLOURED CORN-FLAG.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita tubulosa ringens. *Stamina* adscendentia.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GLADIOLUS *securiger* foliis lineari-ensiformibus planis, fauce labii superioris trilaminato: laminis unguiformibus perpendicularibus, bracteis obtusis. *Ait. Kew. v. 1. p. 65.*

The term *securiger* implies the carrying an ax or hatchet; the flower of this Gladiolus bears internally three projecting lamina, or thin plates, which have been fancifully compared to so many hatchets; and hence the name *securiger*.

This singular species of Gladiolus, so nearly related to some of the Ixias, and first described in the *Hortus Kewensis*, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced in 1774, by Mr. MASSON.

It flowers in May and June, requires the same treatment a Ixias in general, is a free blower, and produces offsets tolerable abundance.

N.° 383

By W.m Curtis S.t Geo: Grefs. at Sep. 1. 1795.

CRASSULA COTYLEDON. TREE CRASSULA.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Pet* 5. *Squamæ* 5-nectariferæ ad baſin germinis. *Capſ.* 5 polyſpermæ.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CRASSULA *Cotyledon* foliis ſubrotundis carnoſis ſupra punctatis, caule arboreo. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 393. *Jacq. Miſcell.* 2. *p.* 295. *t.* 19.

COTYLEDON *arboreſcens* caule ramoſo ſucculento foliis obverſe ovatis emarginatis, marginibus purpureis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

In the habit of this plant, but more eſpecially in its foliage, there exiſts a great ſimilarity to the *Cotyledon orbiculata*, figured *t.* 321 of this work; there will be found however to be a very great difference in the form of their flowers, thoſe of the *Craſſula* reſemble the flowers of a *Sedum*; to which genus, indeed, it has great affinity, but a ſingular trait in this plant is its indiſpoſition to flower: Mr. FAIRBAIRN informs me, that he never ſaw it produce bloſſoms in Chelſea Garden till the preſent ſummer; Mr. MILLER never ſaw it flower, nor does it appear that Mr. AITON ever did. At Chelſea Garden there are ſeveral plants of this ſpecies, ſome of which form ſmall trees; one of thoſe, but not the oldeſt, produced this ſummer ſeveral bunches of flowers, which continued during May and June: in the treatment of theſe plants there has been no variation, they are conſtantly kept in a glaſs-caſe with other ſucculents.

It is a native of the Cape, and was cultivated by MILLER in 1739*. Is readily increaſed by cuttings.

* Ait. Kew.

No 384

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo's Crescent Blackf.

MONSONIA LOBATA. BROAD-LEAVED MONSONIA.

Class and Order.

POLYADELPHIA DODECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Stam.* 15 connata in 5 filamenta. *Stylus* 5-fidus. *Capſ.* 5-cocca.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis cordatis lobatis dentatis. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v. 2. p.* 100.

MONSONIA *lobata* foliis ovato-cordatis ſublobatis, calycibus muticis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 697.

MONSONIA *filia* foliis ſimplicibus cordatis lobatis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 341.

MONSONIA *lobata. Montin. in act. gothob.* 2. *p.* 1. *t.* 1.

In the third volume of this work we have given a figure and account of the *Monſonia ſpecioſa*, to which the preſent ſpecies, in its general habit, bears a great ſimilitude, differing principally in its foliage, which is undivided; the flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of *ſpecioſa*, and more handſome in bud than when open; they are more frequently produced, but require the influence of the ſun to make them expand fully.

It is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

Flowers in April and May; requires the ſame treatment and is propagated in the ſame manner as the *ſpecioſa*.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1797.

RANUNCULUS PARNASSIFOLIUS. PARNASSIA-LEAVED CROWFOOT.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. deciduus 5-phyllus (rarius 3-phyllus). *Petala* 5 (rarius 2, 3, aut 8) intra ungues squamula vel poro mellifero. *Styli* persistentes. *Sem.* incrustata erecta.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

RANUNCULUS *parnassifolius* foliis subovatis nervosis lineatis integerrimis petiolatis, floribus umbellatis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 515. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 265.

RANUNCULUS montanus graminis parnassi folio. *Tournef. Inst.* 286.

In the autumn of 1796, I received roots of this and several other rare and curious Alpine plants from Mr. NECKAR DE SAUSSURE, at Geneva, and have been so fortunate as to bring the present plant to flower with me early in the summer of 1797, and to shew signs of ripening some of its seeds: it grew with me in a small pot of loam and bog-earth, sheltered during the winter in a frame.

Mr. AITON* informs us, that this species was introduced by Messrs. KENNEDY and LEE, in 1769, but there is no mention made of its flowering; small indeed is, we believe, the number of Botanists who have seen this plant in flower, as neither LINNÆUS, MURRAY, or GMELIN, refer to any figure of it; this has proved an additional inducement for us not to let the present opportunity slip of presenting to the botanical world a figure of this rare and precious jewel of the Alps.

* Hort. Kew.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Oct. 1. 1797.

EPIDENDRUM ALOIDES. ALOE-LEAVED EPIDENDRUM.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA DIANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Nectarium turbinatum obliquum reflexum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

EPIDENDRUM *aloifolium* foliis radicalibus oblongis obtusis superne latioribus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 818. *Spec. Pl. ed.* 3. *p.* 1350.
KANSIJRAM-MARAVARA. *Rheede Malab.* 12. *p.* 17. *t.* 8.

The present Epidendrum is figured and described in RHEEDE's *Hort. Malab.* from whence we learn that it is parasitical to several trees in India, but most frequently found on the *Strychnos Nux Vomica.*

A few years since, my friend Mr. VERE, of Kensington, received this plant from India, by the kindness of his neighbour J. DEVAYNES, Esq. Placed in a pot of earth and plunged in the tan pit of the stove, it grew, increased, and now flourishes, but has not blown: with Messrs GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurserymen, Kensington, the plant has flowered this summer; instead of plunging it in the tan, they set it on the flue of the stove; and to this variation in its treatment, its flowering is perhaps to be attributed.

The leaves of this plant were somewhat more than a foot in length, rather fleshy, and very rigid; they had this singularity, at the extremity one-half projected beyond the other, the flowering branch sprung from the base of the leaves and extended to about the same length, the flowers grew in a spike, seventeen or eighteen, mostly alternate, they appeared to have a slight but pleasing fragrance, the petals were of a dull purple colour marked with deeper stripes, their edges white or pale-buff colour, nectary nearly the same colour, revolute, trifid, lower segment marked about the middle with two yellow tubercles.

It is of more ready growth than parasitical plants in general, and is increased by parting its roots.

Pub. by W. Curtis St.e Geo: Crescent Oct 1 1797

N.° 388

Pub by W Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Nov.1. 1797

OENOTHERA ANOMALA. ANOMALOUS OENOTHERA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus. *Petala* 4. *Capsula* columnaris, infera, 4-locularis. *Semina* nuda, angulosa, fungosa.

Specific Character.

OENOTHERA *anomala* caule fruticoso, foliis ovato-lanceolatis dentatis, floribus Oenotheræ, fructibus Gauræ.

Seeds of the present plant, a native of South-America, were sent by Professor ORTEGA, of Madrid, to the Marchioness of BUTE, in the year 1795, by the name of *Gaura mutabilis*: her Ladyship most obligingly communicated to us a part of those, and many other rare and curious plants from the same country, which in due time will appear in this work.

The plants which we raised from seed, being set in the open ground, perished by the severity of the winter 1796-7; one raised from a cutting and kept in the greenhouse was preserved, and now forms a shrub about two feet high, a peculiarity not to be met with either in the Oenothera or Gaura tribes*; but this is not the only peculiarity observable in this plant; its fructification affords characters highly eccentric; the blossom is, to all appearance, that of an Oenothera, differing merely in the form of its petals, which, when expanded, give to the flower a peculiar squareness; the seed vessel corresponds equally well with that of a Gaura, containing merely a few more seeds; in the time and manner of the flowers expanding it agrees with

* The *Oenothera fruticosa*, notwithstanding its name, not being shrubby in the open ground; perhaps it might be so in the greenhouse, where flowering earlier, it might prove a valuable acquisition.

the

the Oenothera, excepting that it is later in the evening before the flower opens, ſo late, indeed, that its blowing, unleſs particularly attended to, might eſcape obſervation, before morning it cloſes, changing in decay to a deep rich orange.

In ſtrict propriety, this plant ought, perhaps, to be made a new genus of, according to what is at preſent known of the genera *Oenothera* and *Gaura*; as more ſpecies of each are diſcovered, they may poſſibly be found to run into each other; it is poſſible alſo, that other plants may be found with fructifications ſimilar to the one here figured, in that caſe there will be no heſitation in forming them into a new genus.

Should this plant be found too tender to bear our ordinary froſts in the open air, ſtill, as it readily ripens its ſeeds in ſuch ſituations, it may be raiſed yearly from ſeed, and regarded as a tender annual, as well as a greenhouſe plant.

In the open border it flowers in September, in the greenhouſe more early.

GAURA BIENNIS. BIENNIAL GAURA.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 4-fidus, tubulosus. *Cor.* 4-petala, ascendens versus latus superius. *Drupa* corticosa, infera, 2-locularis. *Nux* 1 sperma, 4 angula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GAURA biennis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 358. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2.

LYSIMACHIA Chamænerio similis floridana, foliis nigris punctis, capsulis carinatis in ramulorum cymis. *Pluk. Amalth.* 139. *t.* 428. *f.* 2.

We have here given a representation of the *Gaura biennis*, that its flowers and seeds may be contrasted with those of the *Oenothera anomala* figured in the same number. The flowers of the Gaura will be found to differ extremely in form and situation from those of the Oenothera, yet they agree precisely in that curious part of their œconomy, opening in the evening; the plant agrees also with many species of that genus, in being a biennial.

The present is the only species of Gaura which, as yet, has been discovered; it is a native of North-America, and was introduced to this country in 1762, by that excellent Gardener and truly respectable character, Mr. JAMES GORDON, of Mile-End.

This plant, which is of the hardy herbaceous kind, grows to the height of four or five feet, producing many branches, which on their summits are thickly covered with white flowers, having rose-coloured calyces; when expanded they produce a fine effect in the evening, so as to justify the name given to it*; much of their beauty remains in the morning: it is to be observed that each flower opens only once.

It blossoms in August, September, and October, and yields abundance of seeds, which, if left to scatter themselves, produce plenty of young plants, and which of a proper age may successfully be transplanted. Being liable, from its height, to suffer from high winds, it is necessary early and carefully to stick it.

* Gaura from the Greek γαυρος, superbus.

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MAGNOLIA PURPUREA. PURPLE MAGNOLIA.

Class and Order.

POLYANDRIA POLYGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 3-phyllus. *Petala* 9. *Capsulæ* bivalves imbricatæ. *Semina* baccata pendula.

Specific Character.

MAGNOLIA *purpurea* floribus hexapetalis, petalis extus purpureis.

There is a magnificence about the plants of this genus which renders them unsuitable subjects of representation in a work the size of ours; nor would it have been in our power to have given a figure of this new and beautiful species, differing so materially from all the others in the colour of its flowers, had we not fortunately been favoured by the Countess of COVENTRY with a small plant of it, about a foot high, which flowered with her Ladyship in town; we have since seen much larger plants with proportionate flowers.

It is a native of China, and is reported to have first flowered in the collection of the Duke of PORTLAND, at Bulstrode; is regarded as a greenhouse plant, and most probably will be found hardy enough with a little shelter to bear the cold of our winters.

In a conservatory, when in a flourishing state, it will flower during most of the summer, and is increased without much difficulty by layers and cuttings.

Description: Stalk shrubby, round, green, marked with whitish dots; leaves from three to nine inches long, and from one and a half to four broad, standing on footstalks of a yellowish colour, ovate, running out to a sharp point, narrowed towards the base, slightly downy; flower about the size of a middling tulip, without scent, cupping somewhat in the same way, rarely fully expanding, at least in the greenhouse; petals six in number, ovate, rather fleshy, the three outermost expanding more than the three innermost, all of a purple hue on the outside, base, midrib, and veins of a deeper hue, here and there gashed; calyx composed of three leaves, which are very short, spreading, and turning down a little, of a pale green colour; stamina very numerous, filaments scarcely perceivable, antheræ oblong, fleshy, with two cells opening inwardly; pistilla numerous, forming a conical head, rising above the stamina, composed of numerous short styles placed close together, one above another, of a purple hue.

N. 396

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PHILADELPHUS CORONARIUS. COMMON PHILADELPHUS, or MOCK-ORANGE.

Claſs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4 ſ. 5-partitus, ſuperus. *Petala* 4 ſ. 5. *Capſ.* 4 ſ. 5-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHILADELPHUS *coronarius* foliis ſubdentatis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 460. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 155.

SYRINGA alba, ſive Philadelphus Athenæi. *Bauh. Pin. p.* 398.

FRUTEX coronarius. *Cluſ. Hiſt. p.* 55. *f.* 1.

The *Philadelphus coronarius* is one of the moſt common ſhrubs of our gardens, and known to moſt perſons by the name of *Mock-orange*, the bloſſoms in point of ſcent being ſuppoſed to have ſome affinity with thoſe of the orange; in our account of the *Syringa vulgaris*, or *Lilac*, *p.* 183, the reader will find ſome curious obſervations on the ſcent of theſe flowers, by old GERARD, which are there by miſtake attributed to the Lilac; this the reader is requeſted to correct and pardon. To prevent ſimilar miſtakes in future, it will be neceſſary to ceaſe applying the term *Syringa* to this plant altogether.

This ſhrub is hardy, and readily propagated by ſuckers; it uſually flowers in May, but it is only in ſeaſons unuſually mild and favourable, that its bloſſoms and foliage are ſeen in perfection, as they are very apt to be diſfigured by the cold winds which, more or leſs, prevail at that time; it is only when gently forced that its beauty is fully diſplayed, and for that purpoſe it is a ſhrub often uſed.

It was cultivated by GERARD in 1597. CLUSIUS obſerves, that he never ſaw it in a wild ſtate, nor had he been able to determine whether it was known to the ancients; LINNÆUS ſeems to have had his doubts as to its original place of growth, by putting "Habitat Veronæ" with a quere; MILLER ſays, where it naturally grows is uncertain; Mr. AITON deſcribes it as a native of the South of Europe.

A dwarf variety of it is mentioned by authors, which has little to recommend it; and another with variegated foliage, which is apt to become wholly green. The leaves, as authors have obſerved, taſte like cucumber.

N.° 391

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent. Dec. 1. 1797.

PRIMULA LONGIFOLIA. LONG-LEAVED PRIMULA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucrum umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *longifolia* foliis ſpathulatis, denticulatis, utrinque nudis, poſt floreſcentiam elongatis, erectiuſculis; umbella erecta, multiflora.

The plant here figured we received, about three years ſince, from Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and Co. Nurſerymen, Kenſington, to whom it had been recently ſent from France by Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, near Paris, but without any information as to its original place of growth.

We have found it to be a very hardy perennial ſpecies, bearing a great affinity to the *Primula farinoſa*, but differing from it in many eſſential points both of foliage and flowers.

The leaves differ in form, colour, and mode of growth: when fully grown, taking two plants of an equal degree of luxuriance, they are twice the length of thoſe of *farinoſa*; indeed, from their unuſual length, when fully grown, which they are not when in flower, proportioned to the ſize of the plant, we have thought that the term *longifolia* might well ſerve as its trivial name. They are not mealy, the under ſide being as green as the upper; and they have a greater tendency to grow upright, the ſcapus is ſhorter and thicker, the flowers form a ſimilar umbel; but each individual bloſſom is ſmaller, and in point of colour much leſs brilliant: upon the whole, though ſuperior in ſize, it is inferior to the *farinoſa* in beauty.

It flowers early in May; is a plant of ready growth; will ſucceed either in the pot or the open border, guarding it from the ſun in ſummer, and from ſevere froſt and too much wet in winter; is propagated by parting its roots, either in September or the beginning of March.

We have found it very liable to be injured by the Aphis Plant-Louſe or Blighter.

N.° 392

Pub by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Dec 1 1797

BRUNFELSIA AMERICANA. AMERICAN BRUNFELSIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-dentatus, anguſtus. *Corollæ* tubus longiſſimus. *Capſ.* unilocularis, polyſperma: conceptaculo carnoſo maximo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

BRUNFELSIA *americana* foliis ellipticis, acuminatis, petiolis longioribus, corollæ tubo erecto, limbo integro. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p.* 929. *Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 231. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 340. *Swartz. Obſ. Botan. p.* 90. *t.* 4. *fig.* 2.

BRUNFELSIA flore albo, fructu croceo molli. *Plum. Gen.* 12. *ic.* 65.

CATESBÆA? fruticoſa, foliis oblongo-ovatis, floribus ſingularibus. *Brown Jam.* 141.

PLUMIER gave to this genus of plants the name of *Brunfelſia*, in honour of OTHO BRUNFELSIUS, who at a very early period, 1530, publiſhed figures of plants in wood, which have been generally admired for their ſuperior excellence.

Till lately the preſent plant was conſidered as the only known ſpecies, but another has lately been added by Prof. SWARTZ, who informs us that the *Brunfelſia americana* inhabits the mountainous parts of Jamaica, where it forms a tree from ten to fifteen feet high; in his *Obſerv. Botan.* he gives a minute deſcription of it, and obſerves that the flowers are extremely fragrant. It was late in the preſent ſummer, when we ſaw the plant here figured flowering in Mr. COLVILL's tan-ſtove; its fragrance to us was ſcarcely perceptible: its bloſſoms are large and ſhewy, about the ſize of thoſe of the *Allamanda cathartica* figured *tab.* 338, but of a much paler yellow, inclining to ſulphur colour; theſe are produced during moſt of the ſummer months, and frequently in pairs.

This ſhrub has long been cultivated in this country*; Mr. MILLER deſcribes it in his Dictionary; in LINNÆUS's works, ſo late even as MURRAY's edition of the *Syſt. Veg.* it ſtands under the claſs *Pentandria.*

It is uſually increaſed by layers and cuttings.

* By MILLER in 1739.

LYCHNIS ALPINA. ALPINE LYCHNIS.

Clafs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 1-phyllus, oblongus, lævis. *Petala* 5, unguiculata: *Limbo* ſub-bifido. *Capſula* 5-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LYCHNIS *alpina*, petalis bifidis, floribus tetragynis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 435. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 117.

SILENE floribus in capitulum congeſtis. *Hall. Helv.* 376.

Of this genus there are many ſpecies cultivated for ornament; to the number of theſe we add the one here figured, a native of the mountainous countries of moſt parts of Europe, and which at a future period may poſſibly be found wild in ſome unexplored part of this kingdom.

It is chiefly to the decoration of rock-work, that this diminutive ſpecies is applicable; for that purpoſe it has all the deſirable requiſites, being hardy, of ready growth, and forming a thick tuft of foliage, from which ariſe numerous flowering ſtems, four to ſix inches high, ſuſtaining heads of flowers rather large in proportion to the plant, of a lively red colour, theſe appear in May, continue about three weeks, and are followed by ſeed-veſſels with us, which contain abundance of ripe ſeeds; by theſe the plant may eaſily be propagated, it may alſo be increaſed by parting its roots, ſpring or autumn.

All plants kept in pots require to be regularly watered in dry weather; we have not found this Lychnis require an unuſual quantity, though MILLER was of that opinion.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1798.

SALVIA INDICA. INDIAN SAGE.

Class and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla inæqualis. *Filamenta* tranſverſe pedicello affixa.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SALVIA *indica* foliis cordatis, lateribus ſublobatis; ſummis ſeſſilibus, verticillis ſubnudis remotiſſimis. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 69. *Mant.* 318. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 41.

HORMINUM hirſutum flore violaceo punctis aureis notato. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 3. *ſ.* 11. *t.* 13. *f.* 16.

SCLAREA indica floribus variegatis. *Tourn. Inſt.* 179.

Though a native of India, as its name implies, this magnificent ſpecies of ſage is found to be a hardy herbaceous plant, requiring, indeed, a little extraordinary care to be taken of it in ſevere winters; we have had it flower in great perfection in a large garden pot, but it will ſucceed as well, or better, in the open border, where it will grow to the height of four or five feet, and produce during the months of June and July abundance of flowers, ſingularly and beautifully marked.

It may be increaſed by parting its roots in the autumn or ſpring, and alſo by ſeeds; the latter we have found to be but ſparingly produced in our garden at Brompton, though we conſider it as peculiarly favourable to the ſeeding of plants.

The beauty of tall plants, like the preſent, depends greatly on the pains taken in ſticking them; this buſineſs in general is not ſufficiently attended to, being frequently deferred till it becomes a matter of neceſſity rather than of choice; we would therefore recommend it to our readers to ſet about it early, ſoon after the plant emerges from the ground, eſpecially in reſpect to all thoſe which are furniſhed with tendrils, or have twining ſtalks; the due execution of this work requires judgment, and will admit the diſplay of ſome taſte.

It appears that Mr. MILLER cultivated this Sage at Chelſea, in the year 1731, and yet even now it is a plant rarely ſeen in gardens.

No 395

Pub by W Curtis at the Botanical Garden Lambeth

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM SPECTABILE. SHEWY FIG-MARIGOLD.

Clafs and Order.

ICOSANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx 5-fidus. *Petala* numerofa, linearia. *Capfula* carnofa, infera, polyfperma.

Specific Character.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM *fpectabile*, foliis perfoliatis, longiffimis, glaucis, punctatis, integerrimis, triquetris, apice fubulatis, caule lignofo adfcendente. *Haworth. Mefemb. p.* 385.

Mr. HAWORTH, in his obfervations on the genus Mefembryanthemum, gives to this fpecies the name of *fpectabile*, its bloffoms being uncommonly fhewy.

Of this tribe there are fpecies whofe flowers are fuperior in fize and brilliancy of colour to the prefent, whofe leaves are more remarkable for the fingularity of their form, yet in point of ornament, this, perhaps, is of all other the moft defirable, as it continues to produce its fine large purple flowers during the whole of the fummer, is of ready growth, and raifed without difficulty from cuttings.

It has been introduced to this country within thefe few years, moft probably from the Cape, by Mr. MASSON.

To Mr. HAWORTH's defcription of the foliage we have only to add, that the leaves fometimes throw out internally a tooth near their extremities, as is fhewn in our figure.

Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo.s Crescent Jan.1. 1798.

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THE

BOTANICAL MAGAZINE;

OR,

Flower-Garden Displayed:

IN WHICH

The most Ornamental FOREIGN PLANTS, cultivated in the Open Ground, the Green-House, and the Stove, are accurately represented in their natural Colours.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED,

Their Names, Class, Order, Generic and Specific Characters, according to the celebrated LINNÆUS; their Places of Growth, and Times of Flowering:

TOGETHER WITH

THE MOST APPROVED METHODS OF CULTURE.

A WORK

Intended for the Use of such LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and GARDENERS, as wish to become scientifically acquainted with the Plants they cultivate.

By *WILLIAM CURTIS*,

Author of the FLORA LONDINENSIS.

VOL. XII.

" So sits enthron'd in vegetable pride
" Imperial KEW by Thames's glittering side;
" Obedient sails from realms unfurrow'd bring
" For her the unnam'd progeny of Spring;
" Attendant nymphs her dulcet mandates hear,
" And nurse in fostering arms the tender year,
" Plant the young bulb, inhume the living seed,
" Prop the weak stem, the erring tendril lead;
" Or fan in glass-built fanes the stranger flowers
" With milder gales, and steep with warmer showers.

DARWIN'S *Bot. Gard.*

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M DCC XCVIII.

CAMPANULA PERSICIFOLIA (*var. Maxima*). GREATEST-FLOWERED PEACH-LEAVED BELL-FLOWER.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. campanulata, fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *perſicifolia (var. maxima)* foliis radicalibus obovatis, caulinis lanceolato-linearibus ſubſeratis ſeſſilibus remotis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 206. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 220.

Mr. DICKSON, of Covent-Garden, favoured me laſt Spring with roots of this plant, received by him from South-Carolina, in 1791.

Thoſe who have been accuſtomed to ſee the *Campanula perſicifolia* in its ſingle ſtate, now but rarely met with in our gardens, the two varieties with double flowers having uſurped its place, will perceive in point of general habit a ſtriking ſimilarity betwixt it and the preſent plant; the only difference indeed appears to conſiſt in ſize, and as ſize alone forms no ſpecific character, we have been induced to regard this magnificent plant as a variety of that ſpecies.

CASP. BAUHINE enumerates a large variety of *Campanula perſicifolia*, which he calls *var. major*; on conſulting the figures to which he refers, we cannot regard his and ours as the ſame, but are inclined to ſuppoſe that the latter plant is a variety altogether new to the European world.

However this may prove, by the introduction of the preſent plant our flower borders gain a moſt deſirable ornament; and the acquiſition is the more valuable, as the plant is very hardy and eaſy of culture, increaſing by its roots, which are ſomewhat creeping, and may be parted either Spring or Autumn.

In a moiſt rich ſoil, it will acquire the height of three or four feet, and produce during the months of Auguſt and September abundance of flowers truly magnificent.

No. 397

Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo. [illegible]

AGROSTEMMA FLOS JOVIS. UMBEL'D ROSE CAMPION.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 1-phyllus, coriaceus. *Petala* 5, unguiculata. *Limbo* obtuſo, indiviſo. *Capſ.* 1-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AGROSTEMMA *Flos Jovis*: tomentoſa, petalis emarginatis. *Linn. Sp. Pl.* 625. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 116.

LYCHNIS coronaria ſylveſtris. *Bauh. Pin.* 204. *Moriſ. Hiſt.* 2. *p.* 450. *ſ.* 5. *t.* 36. *f.* 2.

From the high-flown epithet of *Flos Jovis*, beſtowed on this ſpecies of *Agroſtemma* by ſome of the old Botaniſts, one would be led to conclude that the plant muſt be one of a ſuperior order, and ſuperlatively beautiful: ſuch, however, it is not; yet is it ſufficiently ornamental to merit a place in every flower-garden, and into which indeed it has been very generally introduced. MILLER cultivated it in 1726.

It is a hardy perennial, a native of the Swiſs and Piedmonteſe mountains, growing to the height of about a foot and a half; its leaves and ſtalks are covered with a white woolly ſubſtance; its flowers, which are bright red and grow in a kind of umbel, are produced in June and July; and its ſeeds ripen in September.

It prefers a ſoil moderately ſtiff, and may be propagated by parting its roots, but ſeedlings make the beſt plants, and from ſeed it may be raiſed without any difficulty.

Pub. by W. Curtis, 1st Dec. Crescent Feb. 1. 1790.

PRIMULA CORTUSOIDES. CORTUSA-LEAVED PRIMULA.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Involucr. umbellulæ. *Corollæ* tubus cylindricus: ore patulo.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PRIMULA *cortuſoides*, foliis petiolatis cordatis ſublobatis crenatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 193. *Gmel. Sib. v.* 4. *t.* 45.

This very rare ſpecies of *Primula*, called *cortuſoides*, on account of the ſimilitude of its foliage to that of the *Cortuſa Matthioli* of LINNÆUS, is a native of Siberia, and figured by GMELIN.

To increaſe our collection of *Primula's*, now conſiſting of thirteen diſtinct ſpecies, we purchaſed this plant about two years ſince of Meſſrs. LEE and KENNEDY, Nurſerymen, at Hammerſmith, who had juſt received it from abroad.

In the wrinkled appearance of its foliage, it approaches the *Primula acaulis*, and others of that diviſion, while, in its inflorescence, the colour of its flowers, and ſolitary ſcapus (which riſes to an unuſual height) it bears an affinity to the *farinoſa*.

Being yet a very rare plant, it will be neceſſary to treat it with unuſual care, to keep it in a pot filled with equal parts of loam and bog-earth, to place it in a moiſt ſhady ſituation in the Summer, and in a frame in the Winter.

It flowers in June and July, and may be raiſed from ſeeds or propagated by parting its roots; but is apt to be loſt if not duly attended to.

In the Winter it loſes its leaves entirely, and forms a ſort of bulbous hybernáculum under ground; this circumſtance is the more neceſſary to be known, as it ſubjects the plant to be thrown away as dead.

LAVANDULA DENTATA. TOOTH'D-LEAV'D LAVENDER.

Claſs and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ovatus, ſubdentatus, bractea ſuffultus. *Corolla* reſupinata. *Stamina* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVANDULA *dentata* foliis ſeſſilibus linearibus pectinato-pinnatis, ſpica coarctata comoſa. *Linn. Syſt. ed.* 14. *Murr.* 530. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 288.

STŒCHAS dentata: foliis pinnato dentatis. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. 4*to.*

STŒCHAS: folio ſerrato. Toothed Sticadoue. *Ger. Herb.* 470. *f.* 3.

The old Botaniſts, whom MILLER has followed, made this plant a Stœchas; LINNÆUS claſſes it with the *Lavenders.*

There are few tender plants that have been ſo long cultivated in our gardens as this; we find it figured in GERARD, who obſerves that it muſt be covered in the Winter from cold, or elſe ſet in pots or tubs with earth, and carried into houſes; thus did they preſerve their tender plants before the introduction of green-houſes.

MILLER has given a very good account of this plant, which we cannot do better than copy, juſt obſerving that he deſcribes the leaves as of a grayiſh colour, which they can ſcarcely be ſaid to be, eſpecially if contraſted with thoſe of the *pinnata* figured in the preſent number, and which he had never ſeen.

" The *dentata* grows naturally in Andaluſia in Spain, and " alſo about Mercia; this has a ligneous ſtalk, which riſes " two or three feet high, furniſhed with branches on every " ſide, which are four-cornered, and garniſhed with leaves " placed oppoſite by pairs, indented regularly on both ſides, " almoſt to the midrib, in form of winged leaves; they are of " a grayiſh colour, have a pleaſant aromatic odour, and " biting warm taſte. The flowers are produced in ſcaly ſpikes " at the end of the branches, ſtanding upon long naked foot-" ſtalks, they are four-cornered, hairy, and about an inch " long, terminated by a few purpliſh leaves, in the like man-" ner as the oher ſorts, which incline me to keep it joined to " them; it flowers great part of the Summer, but the ſeeds " very rarely ripen in England. It is propagated by ſlips or " cuttings."

Pub. by. W. Curtis St. Geo. Crescent Mar. 1. 1798.

LAVANDULA PINNATA. PINNATED LAVENDER.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA GYMNOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Calyx ovatus, ſubdentatus, bractea ſuffultus. *Corolla* reſupinata. *Stamina* intra tubum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAVANDULA *pinnata* foliis petiolatis: foliolis cuneiformibus, ſpica imbricata. *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 530. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 288. *Linn. Fil. Diſſ. de Lavandula n.* 4. *t.* 1.

LAVANDULA maritima Canarienſis, ſpica multiplici-cærulea. *Pluk. alm.* 209. *t.* 303. *f.* 5. *Jacq. Pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 9.

The *Lavandula pinnata* is a green-houſe plant, comparatively of modern introduction, a native of Madeira, according to MASSON, and brought to this country in 1777.

It riſes to about the ſame height as the *dentata*, but differs from it materially in the form and colour of its foliage, which is of a whitiſh hue, ſomewhat reſembling that of the *Othonna pectinata*; it differs alſo in having little or no ſcent, an equal degree of difference is obſervable in the ſpikes and flowers of the two plants, the former are moſt commonly branched and the latter large and purple, while in the *dentata* they are ſmall and white; it would be needleſs to point out ſeveral other obvious differences.

The *dentata* rarely ripens its ſeeds with us, but the *pinnata* does readily, and by them it is beſt raiſed.

Both theſe plants are common to our green-houſes; the *dentata* recommends itſelf by the neatneſs and charming fragrance of its leaves, the other is altogether the more ſhewy plant, though, in this reſpect, it is not equal to many others; our readers muſt not expect to find on every plate an *Ixia tricolor* or a *Ciſtus formoſus*.

N.º 401

Pub by W Curtis St Geo Crescent Mart 1798

ERICA VESTITA. *(var. Coccinea).* RED-FLOWER'D TREMULOUS HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* bifidæ. *Capſ.* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *veſtita* coccinea, mutica foliis ſenis linearibus ſecundis, floribus axillaribus clavatis villoſis. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 70.

The plant originally introduced to this country, and called *veſtita* in the royal gardens at Kew, where it has flowered ſince the publication of the *Hort. Kewenſis* is diſtinguiſhed by its ſuperior height, by having its ſtems very thickly covered with foliage remarkably fine and delicate, ſo as to be tremulous on the ſlighteſt ſhake, and by having bloſſoms of a pure white colour; ſuch is generally underſtood to be the original and true *Erica veſtita.*

Unfortunately this genus of plants ſeems to be productive of as many varieties as the *Pelargoniums*, which are now become ſo numerous that they may be ſaid to be literally "beyond the power of Botaniſts to number up their tribes."

Mr. LODDIGES, Nurſeryman of Hackney, well known for his extenſive collection of plants in general, and of this tribe in particular, in the year 1789, raiſed a crimſon variety of this plant from ſeeds, which, in its general habit, bore a great reſemblance to the original *veſtita*; and lately Mr. WILLIAMS, Nurſeryman, of Turnham-Green, has raiſed another variety, agreeing with the other in the colour of its flowers, but more diſtantly related to the true one:—beſides theſe, there is a *veſtita* with purple flowers.

We have given a figure of Mr. WILLIAMS's variety, as the plant we had of him (flowering at a more favourable time of the year) afforded the beſt ſpecimen.

In their periods of flowering, theſe ſeveral varieties are not ſo regular as ſome others, producing their bloſſoms during moſt of the Summer months, and ſometimes even in the Winter.

They are all raiſed with difficulty from cuttings, more readily from ſeeds, by thoſe who are accuſtomed to it. The Cape, ſo fertile in heaths, is the ſpot which produces them, and from thence ſeed may ſometimes be obtained.

Pub by W. Curtis S.t Geo. Crescent Mar.h 1795

LINUM AFRICANUM. AFRICAN FLAX.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppoſitis lineari-lanceolatis, floribus terminalibus pedunculatis. *Sp. Pl.* 401. *Ait. Kew.* 388. *L'Herit. Stirp. nov. tom.* 2. *tab.* 3.

LINUM *africanum* foliis oppoſitis lineari-lanceolatis, caule fruteſcente. *Thunb. Prod. p.* 57.

The *Linum africanum* is a very neat and pretty greenhouſe plant, ariſing to the height of two or three feet, and producing during the months of June and July abundance of yellow flowers, the buds of which in particular are very beautiful.

It is a native of Africa, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, in 1771, by Monſ. RICHARD.

It is uſually raiſed from cuttings, which are ſtruck without difficulty.

No. 403

Pub. by W. Curtis ...

CAMPANULA MOLLIS. SOFT BELL-FLOWER.

Clafs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla campanulata fundo clauſo valvis ſtaminiferis; *Stigma* trifidum; *Capſ.* infera, poris lateralibus dehiſcens.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CAMPANULA *mollis* capſulis quinquilocularibus pedunculatis, caule proſtrato, foliis ſuborbiculatis, *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 209. *Syſt. Nat. Gmel. p.* 351.

VIOLA mariana minor cærulea, folio ſubrotundo, calyce corniculato. *Barr. ic.* 759.

CAMPANULA rotundifolia hirſuta ſaxatilis folio molli. *Bocc. ſicc.* 83.

Mr. FAIRBAIRN has long cultivated this rare ſpecies of Campanula at the Apothecaries Garden, Chelſea, where he firſt raiſed it from ſeeds, given him by Mr. HUDSON, in 1788, who received them from Spain.

According to authors, this plant is found wild in rocky ſituations, in Syria, Sicily, and Spain.

Though not a ſhewy plant, it is both rare and curious; ſeedling plants, when old enough to flower, throw out on all ſides procumbent flowering ſtems, which die away after ripening the ſeeds, and are ſucceeded by others: as this proceſs goes on, the ſtem, ariſing from the centre of the plant, ſlowly and gradually acquires a dwarfiſh height, and becomes ſhrubby. We have no doubt but, where the plant grows naturally wild, it muſt form a beautiful covering to the rocks on which it is found.

Being a native of countries much warmer than our own, it is neceſſary to make it a green-houſe plant; it will bear even the warmth of the ſtove, and flower and ripen its ſeeds the more freely for it. On a ſhelf, in the front of the ſtove at Chelſea, Mr. FAIRBAIRN has it flowering and ſeeding, Spring, Summer, and Autumn; there in the pots it ſcatters its ſeeds, which produce ſpontaneouſly young plants in abundance; by ſeeds, indeed, the plant is eaſily raiſed,—with difficulty in any other way.

The leaves of the calyx, in this plant, are remarkable for their ſize and arrow-ſhaped form.

Pub. by I. & T. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent Apr. 1. 1798

LAGERSTRŒMIA INDICA. INDIAN LAGERSTRŒMIA.

Claſs and Order.

POLYANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6 petala, criſpa. *Cal.* 6 fidus, campanulatus. *Stam.* multa, horum 6 exteriora craſſiora, petalis longiora.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LAGERSTRŒMIA *Linn. Syſt. Veget. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 495. *Mant. p.* 402. *Lour. Fl. Cochinchin, v.* 1. *p.* 340. *Thunb. Fl. Jap. p.* 224. *Rumpf. amb.* 7. *p.* 61. *tab.* 28.

SIBI vulgo Fakudſitqua. *Kæmpf. amæn.* 855.

Of this genus, named in honour of *MAGNUS LAGERSTROEM, Director of the Swediſh Eaſt-India Company, there is only one ſpecies as yet known, and that a native of China, Cochinchina, and Japan; it is deſcribed minutely by THUNBERG, alſo by RUMPHIUS, and very characteriſtically by KÆMPFER.

According to theſe authors, in its native country it grows to the height of ſix feet, or more, acquires a ſtem the thickneſs of one's arm, and produces flowers the ſize of the garden Clove, which are very ſhewy, no wonder therefore that the natives ſhould be in the practice of planting it about their houſes and their gardens.

The petals are curiouſly criſped or curled, each petal reſembling, in miniature, a leaf of ſome of our varieties of cabbage: KÆMPFER compares them to the meſentery.

The parts of fructification in this plant vary greatly in point of number, and have no ſmall affinity to thoſe of the genus *Lythrum*.

According to Mr. AITON, it was introduced to the Royal Garden at Kew, by HUGH, DUKE of NORTHUMBERLAND, in 1759.

It flowers from Auguſt to October; but in the green-houſe, where it is recommended by Mr. AITON to be kept, it is not a very ready blower,—in the ſtove it bloſſoms more freely.

May be increaſed, without difficulty, from cuttings.

* For an enumeration of the many advantages which Sweden reaped from this great promoter of Natural Hiſtory, vide a paper in the *Amæn. Acad. tom.* 4. *p.* 230. entitled Chinenſia Lagerſtroemiana.

N.° 405

Pub. by W Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Apr 1. 1798.

CINERARIA CRUENTA. PURPLE-LEAVED CINERARIA.

Clafs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* capillaris. *Cal.* fimplex polyphyllus æqualis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CINERARIA *cruenta* floribus cymofis, foliis cordatis angulatis fubtus purpurafcentibus: petiolis bafi auritis. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. n.* 11. *t.* 33. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *t.* 221. *Linn. Syft. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 1238. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Of the many ornamental greenhouſe plants introduced by Mr. MASSON, this is one of the moſt deſirable; as a ſhewy plant, it has indeed few equals.

Its ſtem is herbaceous, riſing to the height of two, or even three feet, furniſhed with leaves which alſo are ornamental; the ſummits of the branches are covered with a profuſion of purple flowers, ſome of which begin to expand in January, and are followed by others in ſucceſſion through the whole of the Summer; by candle-light they exhibit an extraordinary degree of brilliancy.

The *Cineraria cruenta* is a native of the Canary Iſles, and was introduced to the royal Garden at Kew, by Mr. MASSON, in 1777: Monſ. L'HERITIER firſt figured and deſcribed it in his *Sert. Anglic.* giving it the name of *cruenta*, as we ſuppoſe, from the red colour which enlivens the under ſide of the leaves.

It is propagated by parting its roots, and during Summer requires a greater degree of moiſture than many other plants.

Its ſeeds uſually prove abortive.

N.º 406

Pub.d by W.m Curtis, S.t Geo: Crescent. May.1. 1798.

ROSA PROVINCIALIS (*var.*) POMPONE ROSE.

Much pains have been taken by the late Mr. AITON in the *Hort. Kew.* to ſettle the different Roſes, cultivated in our gardens in his time; in this difficult buſineſs, as well as in the whole of his moſt uſeful work, he was aſſiſted (as he acknowledges in his dedication) by men more learned than himſelf; we may conſider therefore his account, as far as it goes, to be as perfect as can reaſonably be expected in a matter of ſuch intricacy.

There are two roſes (from the names they bear, evidently of French origin, *Meaux* being the name of a town in France, and pronounced as if written *Mo*) introduced to our gardens ſince the time of MILLER, and held in very high eſtimation, viz. the greater and ſmaller *Roſe de Meaux* of the *Hort. Kew.* conſidered by Mr. AITON as varieties of the *Roſa provincialis*, the latter of theſe (the one here figured) is generally known by Nurſerymen and others as the *Pompone* Roſe; we received it as ſuch from Mr. MALLET, of Guernſey, a gentleman very converſant in plants, very fond of their culture, and to whoſe kindneſs we are much indebted.

This roſe from its root throws out numerous ſtems, which rarely exceed a foot or a foot and a half in height; they are uſually ſtraight, rigid, and very prickly; the flowers are ſmaller than thoſe of any other double roſe, generally of the ſize of thoſe repreſented on the plate, and particularly diſtinguiſhed by the brilliant colour of the eye or central petals; a flower of this ſort juſt on the point of expanſion is ſuperlatively beautiful.

Mr. AITON makes it a variety of the *Roſa provincialis*; we have cultivated it many years in our garden at Brompton, and have always found it conſtant to its principal characters, and to differ in many eſſential points from the greater *Roſe de Meaux* of the ſame author.

It requires an open ſituation, a pure air, and a light ſoil; is improved by manure, and watering in dry Summers.

Its flowers are produced in June, and the plant is increaſed by ſuckers, which are not very plentifully produced, nor extend to any length.

The roots ſhould not be divided oftener than once in three years; if the old wood be cut down every year, after the plant has done blowing, this roſe will throw out more vigorous ſhoots and bloſſom more freely.

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo Crescent May 1. 1798.

CALENDULA TRAGUS. BENDING-STALKED MARIGOLD.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA NECESSARIA.

Generic Character.

Recept. nudum. *Pappus* o. *Cal.* polyphyllus ſubæqualis. *Sem.* diſci utplurimum membranacea.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CALENDULA *Tragus* cauleſcens foliis alternis linearibus ſubintegerrimis piloſiuſculis, ſeminibus ſuborbiculatis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 271. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. v.* 2. *p.* 1272. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

This ſpecies of Marigold, a plant not uncommon in our collections of greenhouſe plants, is a native of the Cape, and was introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It flowers in May and June, and is raiſed with facility from cuttings.

The only account we have of this plant is in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, where it is firſt deſcribed.

N.° 408

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo.s Crescent May. 1. 1798.

N° 404

Pub: by W. Curtis. St. Geo.: Crescent. June 1793

AMARYLLIS AUREA. GOLDEN AMARYLLIS.

Class and Order.

HEXANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hexapetaloidea, irregularis. *Filamenta* fauci tubi inserta, declinata, inæqualia proportione vel directione. *Linn. Fil. p.* 415.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

AMARYLLIS *aurea* corollis basi tubulosis sexpartitis, laciniis linearibus undulatis, staminibus corolla brevioribus. *L'Herit. Sert. Angl. p.* 14. *t.* 15.

AMARYLLIS *aurea* floribus pedicellatis erectiusculis, corollis infundibuliformi-clavatis subhexapetalis: laciniis lineari-lanceolatis, staminibus pistilloque rectis, foliis linearibus erectis canaliculatis margine reflexo glabro. *Linn. Fil. Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 419. *Mill. Dict. ed. Mart.*

Mr. AITON in his *Hort. Kew.* informs us, that this elegant species of Amaryllis was introduced from China, by JOHN FOTHERGILL, M. D. in 1777, that it is a stove plant, and flowers from August to September.

There are but few of the Chinese plants that require the heat of a stove; the present species would no doubt live in a good greenhouse, but the general practice confirms the propriety of giving it more heat, particularly when coming into blossom; the flowering indeed of many greenhouse plants, especially those of the bulbous and tuberous kinds, is greatly improved by a practice of this sort.

Such as wish to see a minute description of this plant, may consult the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, or Prof. MARTYN'S edition of MILLER'S Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it grows to about the size of the *Amaryllis formosissima*, that it is characterised by the upright growth of its flowers, which are of a pale orange colour, having narrow and somewhat undulated segments, with a greenish keel; its style is very long, and its stigma bright red.

Like many other bulbs, it blows very irregularly, and is propagated by offsets, which are produced in tolerable abundance.

IXIA RUBRO-CYANEA. RED-BLUE IXIA.

Clafs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-partita, patens, æqualis. *Stigmata* 3, erectiuſculo-patula.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis villoſis plicatis diſtichis, ſpatha trivalvi, corollæ limbo patentiſſimo. *Jacq. Ic. rar.* 2. *t.* 285. *Collect.* 3. *p.* 268.

IXIA *rubro-cyanea* foliis oblongo-lanceolatis plicatis villoſis, ſcapo foliis breviore, ſpathis tubo brevioribus. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed.* 5. *Willden. p.* 198.

The Ixia here repreſented was drawn laſt Summer from a ſpecimen unuſually fine, which flowered with Mr. COLVILL, Nurſeryman, King's-Road, May 24, 1797; it appears to be a very diſtinct ſpecies, not leſs diſtinguiſhed for the ſingularity than the brilliancy of its colours, and is one of thoſe recently imported from the Cape by way of Holland.

It is propagated in the ſame way and ſucceeds with the ſame treatment as other Ixias; care muſt be taken when it comes into flower that it be not too much expoſed to the ſun, for that will render its beauties of very ſhort duration.

DESCRIPTION.—Stalk from ſix to nine inches high, round, villous, leafy; Leaves plaited, villous, very ſtrongly ſo below; Spathæ three-leaved, one large, forming a kind of ſheath to the germen, the other two narrower and ſomewhat ſhorter on each ſide of it, all of them villous; Flowers uſually three or four, about the ſize of thoſe of the *Gladiolus ſecuriger*, or rather larger; Tube about half an inch in length, dingy purple; Brim divided into five ſpreading ſegments, upper part of a fine ultramarine blue on the inſide, the lower part the richeſt crimſon, dazzling the eye of the beholder; Filaments three, placed round the Piſtil; Antheræ yellow above, purple below; Style projecting ſomewhat beyond the Antheræ; Stigma trifid, each ſegment expanding ſo as to be nearly flat, and edged with ſtrong hairs.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent June 1. 1796.

PHLOX SUBULATA. AWL-LEAVED PHLOX, or LYCHNIDEA.

Class and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* trifidum. *Cal.* prismaticus. *Caps.* 3-locularis, 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *subulata* foliis subulatis hirsutis floribus oppositis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. p.* 217.

LYCHNIDEA blattariæ accedens virginiana minor repens hirsutis Camphoratæ foliis, floribus fistulosis in umbellam sitis. *Pluk. Phyt. t.* 98. 2.

This plant, a hardy herbaceous one, is a native of Virginia, and has been introduced to this country within these few years.

Left to itself its stems trail on the ground, the young shoots are of a reddish hue, and slightly villous, the leaves are edged with hairs, subulate, opposite, recurved, and rather fleshy, producing others from their alæ, becoming as the plant grows old of a brownish colour, which renders the plant in some degree unsightly; the flowers are produced from one to three or four in an umbel, drooping before they expand, the calyces are villous, the flowers pale purple or flesh colour, enlivened by an eye of dark but brilliant purple disposed in a star-like form, antheræ yellow.

Flowers the beginning of May; the flowers are extremely pretty, but delicate, requiring the shelter of a hand-glass or greenhouse during the period of their blossoming, which is of shorter duration than in most of the other species.

This plant should be renewed frequently by cuttings, which strike readily; it may be suffered to grow either in its natural procumbent way, or be made to appear to more advantage by training it to a stick.

N.° 411

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent June 1 1798.

IRIS CRISTATA. CRESTED IRIS.

Claſs and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Corolla 6-partita inæqualis, laciniis alternis, geniculato-patentibus, ſtigmata petaliformia cucullato bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *criſtata* corollis barbatis, barba criſtata, caule ſubunifloro longitudine foliorum, germinibus trigonis, petalis ſub-æqualibus. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 70. *Smith Spicil. t.* 13.

It appears from the *Hort. Kew.* where this plant is firſt and minutely deſcribed, that it is a native of North-America, and was introduced by PETER COLLINSON, Eſq. in 1756.

Authors have deſcribed this plant as having a creeping root, but perhaps not with ſtrict propriety; to us it appears to increaſe much in the ſame way as moſt others of the genus, with this difference, that when it grows luxuriantly it throws out longer ſhoots; as theſe are always above ground and throw out fibres from their under ſide, they are to be regarded as ſtalks rather than roots; in the *Iris chineſis* it is very different, there the root is truly creeping.

If the *Iris criſtata* be planted in bog earth, in a moiſt ſituation (for it will not ſucceed at all in a dry one) and has the ſhelter of a hand-glaſs in ſevere weather, it will grow readily in the open border.

It bloſſoms about the middle of May.

The tube of the flower in this ſpecies is unuſually long, tender, and brittle in the extreme; the flowers are delicate, with little or no ſcent.

It is increaſed by dividing its roots.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo: Crescent July 1. 1798.

PELARGONIUM TERNATUM. TERNATE CRANE'S-BILL.

Clafs and Order.

MONADELPHIA HEPTANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus: lacinia ſuprema definente in tubulum capillarem, nectariferum, ſecus pedunculum decurrentem. *Cor.* 5-petala, irregularis. *Filam.* 10, inæqualia; quorum 3 (raro 5) caſtrata. *Fructus* 5-coccus, roſtratus; roſtra ſpiralia, introrſum barbata. *L'Herit. Geran.*

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GERANIUM *ternatum* caule fruticoſo hiſpido, foliis oppoſitis ternatis: foliolis cuneatis inciſo-trifidis ſeratis ſcabris. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 306. *Cavan. diſſ.* 4. *t.* 107. *f.* 2.

This very diſtinct ſpecies of *Pelargonium*, a native of the Cape, and which takes its name of *ternatum* from the form of its leaves, has been added to our collections of greenhouſe plants within theſe few years, and of courſe is not enumerated in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON.

In the unuſual roughneſs of its ſtalks, as well as in its whole habit, it differs very materially from the reſt of the tribe; its flowers, which are large and ſhewy, are produced in June and July.

It is raiſed from cuttings without difficulty.

(1.10)
1.413

Pub. by W. Curtis. St. Geo: Crescent July 1. 1798.

XERANTHEMUM FULGIDUM. GREAT YELLOW FLOWERED XERANTHEMUM.

Claſs and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* ſetaceus. *Calyx* imbricatus, radiatus, radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* fruticoſum erectum, foliis oblongis margine tomentoſis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 180.

XERANTHEMUM *fulgidum* foliis lato-lanceolatis convoluto-incumbentibus, floribus nonnullis. *Linn. Suppl. p.* 365.

This ſpecies of *Xeranthemum* is firſt deſcribed, and minutely ſo, in the *Suppl. Plant.* of the younger LINNÆUS; in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON it has obtained a different ſpecific deſcription, as may be ſeen above; in that work it is mentioned as being a native of the Cape, and introduced by Mr. MASSON in 1774.

It is diſtinguiſhed by the remarkable uprightneſs of its growth, and the unuſual ſize of its flowers, which exceed thoſe of any other known ſpecies of *Xeranthemum* in our collections; they are of a fine yellow or gold colour, very gloſſy, and make a grand appearance either in the greenhouſe when growing, or among ſimilar plants on the mantle-ſhelf when dry.

Is propagated by cuttings; care muſt be taken that it does not ſuffer from too much moiſture.

Pub. by W. Curtis, St. Geo Crescent July 1. 1798. S. Edwards del. Eyre sculp.

PHLOX SETACEA. FINE-LEAVED PHLOX.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. hypocrateriformis. *Filamenta* inæqualia. *Stigma* 3-fidum. *Cal.* priſmaticus. *Capſ.* 3-locularis 1-ſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

PHLOX *ſetacea* foliis ſetaceis glabris, floribus ſolitariis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 200. *Sp. Pl.* 217.
LYCHNIDEA blattariæ accedens virginiana camphoratæ congeneris glabris foliis. *Pluk. Alm.* 233. *t.* 98. *f.* 3.

This tribe of plants, of which there is ſcarcely one that is not ornamental, are chiefly natives of North-America; ſuch is the preſent ſpecies, brought from Carolina by Mr. JOHN FRASER in 1788, now introduced to moſt of the collections about town, and uſually treated as a green-houſe plant.

Its ſtalks, when ſupported, riſe to the height of about a foot, if left to themſelves, trailing on the ground; they are thickly covered with leaves, which are longer and, for the moſt part, finer, and more hairy than thoſe of the *ſubulata*, figured pl. 411, and in the month of May the whole plant, if ſucceſsfully treated and carefully tied up, forms a highly ornamental buſh of purple flowers.

This ſpecies, like moſt of the others, is eaſily raiſed from cuttings, which ſhould be ſtruck early in the ſpring, as ſuch will become flowering plants the next ſeaſon; to have this plant in perfection, it is neceſſary to renew it thus yearly, old plants being leſs productive of flowers, and leſs perfect in their foliage.

Plants are frequently kept in green-houſes that would ſucceed better, and blow more freely, with a leſs tender treatment; thus this ſpecies of Phlox, which in mild winters would live abroad, requires only the ſhelter of a frame, and may be regarded therefore, with many others, rather as a frame than a green-houſe plant.

N.° 415

Pub.d by W.Curtis, St.Geo.Crescent Aug.1 1798

IRIS MARTINICENSIS. MARTINICO IRIS.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. 6-petala, inæqualis, petalis alternis geniculato-patentibus. *Stigmata* petaliformia, cucullato-bilabiata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

IRIS *martinicensis* imberbis, foliis linearibus, petalis basi foveolis glandulosis, germinibus trigonis. *Thunb. Diss.* 6. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 92. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 72.

From an aversion to the changing of long-established names, we have followed LINNÆUS, AITON, and THUNBERG, in considering this plant as an Iris, though in our private opinion it is not such; whoever will carefully examine its fructification, will find it correspond in its several parts with those of a plant well known in our nurseries by the name of *Moræa Northiana*; and they will be found, in our humble opinion, to be two plants belonging to a new and distinct genus.

This species is a native of the West-India islands, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1782, by Mr. ALEXANDER ANDERSON, from St. Lucia.

Is usually kept in the stove, plunged in the tan, where it flowers in May and June, and for the most part ripens its seeds, by which it is readily increased.

Is more remarkable for the curious structure than the beauty of its flowers.

N.° 416

Publish'd According to the Act of Parliament, August 1, 1778 by S. Curtis, Lambeth Butts.

CELSIA URTICÆFOLIA. NETTLE-LEAVED CELSIA.

Class and Order.

DIDYNAMIA ANGIOSPERMIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* rotata. *Filam.* barbata. *Capſ.* 2-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CELSIA *urticæfolia* caule fruteſcente, foliis ovato-lanceolatis, ſerratis.

In the 70th number of this work, we figured and deſcribed a plant under the name of *Celſia linearis*, ſo called by Profeſſor JACQUIN; obſerving at the ſame time that doubts might be entertained as to its being a true Celſia; whether it be ſuch, or whether it be a diſtinct genus, the preſent plant in its generic characters comes as nearly to it as poſſible: as a ſpecies, it is perfectly and moſt obviouſly diſtinct.

In the royal garden at Kew, where we ſaw it in flower this ſpring, 1798, it is called *urticæfolia:* Mr. AITON informed me, that it was firſt diſcovered by Mr. MENZIES, in South-America, by whom it had lately been introduced.

The extreme brilliancy of its flowers renders it a very ornamental plant; being of quick and ready growth, it will ſoon be common in our green-houſes, moſt probably on the borders of our flower-gardens alſo; for we ſuſpect that it will prove much more hardy than the *Celſia linearis*; it is a much ſtronger plant alſo, and in the open ground will grow to the height of ſeveral feet.

It flowers and ſeeds during moſt of the ſummer; is readily raiſed from cuttings, as well as from ſeeds.

No. 417

Pub. by W. Curtis St. Geo: Crescent Aug. 1. 1798. S. Edwards d.

ANTHOLYZA MERIANA. RED-FLOWERED ANTHOLYZA.

Class and Order.

TRIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. tubulosa, irregularis, recurvata. *Caps.* infera.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ANTHOLYZA *Meriana* corollis infundibuliformibus, foliis ensiformibus. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 87. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 67.
MERIANA flore rubello. *Trew. Ehret. t.* 40.
WATSONIA *Meriana* floribus infundibuliformibus subæqualibus. *Mill. Dict. ed.* 6. *4to.*

Mr. MILLER informs us in his Dictionary, that he raised this most elegant species of Antholyza from seeds sent him by his friend Dr. JOB BASTER, which succeeded in the Chelsea garden in 1756; conceiving it to be a distinct genus, he named it *Watsonia*, in honour of Mr. (afterwards) Sir WILLIAM WATSON; Dr. TREW, of Nuremberg, figured it in his Icones by EHRET, under the name of *Meriana*, from SYBILLA MERIAN, the celebrated female Dutch naturalist, so eminently distinguished for the productions of her pencil; LINNÆUS ranges it with the *Antholyza's*, preserving the trivial name of *Meriana*.

It is unnecessary for us to describe this plant minutely here, since Mr. MILLER has done it so well in his Dictionary; it will be sufficient for us to observe, that it is a much stronger plant than the *Antholyza Cunonia*, already figured in this work, and that though the colour of its flowers is not so splendid, the whole plant possesses more elegance.

It requires the same treatment as the Cape bulbs, succeeds very well, and produces plenty of offsets when planted in light sandy bog-earth.

Flowers in May and June, and is propagated by offsets.

Pub.by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Sept. 1, 1798.

ALYSSUM MONTANUM. MOUNTAIN ALYSSUM, or MADWORT.

Claſs and Order.

TETRADYNAMIA SILICULOSA.

Generic Character.

Filamenta quædam introrſum denticulo notata, ſilicula emarginata.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ALYSSUM *montanum* caulibus herbaceis, diffuſis foliis ſublanceolatis punctato echinatis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 590. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 382. *Jacq. Fl. Auſtr. t.* 37.

ALYSSUM ſubfruticoſum, foliis ellipticis ſcabris. *Hall. Hiſt. Helv. num.* 492.

THLASPI ſaxatile incanum luteum ſerpillifolio minus. *Bauh. Pin.* 107.

In this work we have already figured three ſpecies of Alyſſum, *ſaxatile*, *deltoideum*, and *utriculatum*, the yellow, the purple, and bladder-podded, all of them plants adapted to decorate the ſmall borders of the flower-garden, or any kind of rock-work; to which purpoſes the preſent more rare ſpecies, an inhabitant of the mountainous parts of Switzerland and Auſtria, is alſo applicable.

The *Alyſſum montanum* is a ſmall procumbent plant, of the perennial kind, with hoary leaves curiouſly embоſſed with little prominent points, having the ſummits of its branches about the end of April covered with a profuſion of bright yellow flowers, which uſually go off without producing any perfect ſeed, though in its wild ſtate it is ſufficiently fertile, as is evident from Profeſſor JACQUIN's figure.

Through want of ſeeds, it may be increaſed without difficulty from cuttings; requires the ſame treatment as other rare Alpine plants.

Was cultivated by Mr. MILLER in 1759. *Ait. Kew.*

N.° 419

Pub. by W. Curtis S.t Geo: Crescent Sep.t 1. 1798. *S.t Edward. del. F. Sansom sculp.*

XERANTHEMUM CANESCENS. ELEGANT XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* fetaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus; radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *canescens* fruticosum, foliis imbricatis, ovato-subulatis glabris. *Linn. Syst. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 750. *Amæn. Acad.* 6. *Afr.* 60.

XERANTHEMUM incanum, foliis subrotundis, flore purpureo. *Burm. Afr.* 183. *t.* 68. *f.* 1.

Our plant accords exactly with specimens of *Xeranthemum canescens* of LINNÆUS in the Herbarium of Sir JOSEPH BANKS; though it does not agree so well in some respects with the Linnæan description as could be wished.

It is a weak, branched, and widely-spreading plant if left to itself, and does not appear to advantage in a collection, unless carefully tied up to a stick; nor is it a plant that succeeds well with every one: Mr. BARR, Nurseryman, Ball's-Pond, near Hackney, manages it better than any one that we have seen; and his superior success appears to have arisen from his keeping it in a warmer situation than others, on a shelf in the front of his stove, for it requires more warmth than the green-house affords; thus situated, it begins flowering with him in the autumn, and continues in bloſſom all the winter and spring; when the flowers are out of bloom they droop, but will continue a long while in the plant in that state, and even continue to expand and look beautiful when the sun shines on them.

It is a native of the Cape, recently introduced, and is propagated by cuttings.

N.° 120

CENTAUREA AUREA. GOLDEN CENTAURY, or KNAPWEED.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA FRUSTRANEA.

Generic Character.

Recept. letoſum. *Pappus* plumoſus vel capillaris. *Cor.* radii infundibuliformes, longiores, irregulares.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CENTAUREA *aurea* calycibus ſimpliciſſime ſpinoſis: ſpinis patentibus, floſculis æqualibus, foliis hirtis, inferioribus pinnatifidis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 265.

Though cultivated by Mr. MILLER ſo long ſince as 1758, this ſpecies of Centaury appears to have been but little known; it is firſt deſcribed in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, without a reference to any author; it is there mentioned to be a native of the South of Europe.

It is a hardy herbaceous plant, growing to the height of about two feet, and producing on the ſummits of the ſtalks fine, bold, magnificent flowers, of a beautiful yellow or gold colour; theſe making their appearance in Auguſt and September, contribute not a little to enrich the borders of the flower-garden, at that time on the decline.

Grows readily in almoſt any ſoil or ſituation, and is eaſily increaſed by parting its roots.

N.º 421

Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo Crescent Oct.r 1 1798. S. Edwards del. et Sc.

GREWIA OCCIDENTALIS. ELM-LEAVED GREWIA.

Class and Order.

GYNANDRIA POLYANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Monogyna. *Cal.* 5-phyllus. *Petala* 5: basi squama nectarifera. *Bacca* 4-locularis.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

GREWIA *occidentalis* foliis subovatis, floribus solitariis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab.* 826. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 313.

GREWIA corollis acutis. *Hort. cliff.* 433. *Duham. arb.* 1. *p.* 276. *t.* 108.

ULMIFOLIA arbor africana baccifera, floribus purpureis. *Pluk. alm.* 393. *t.* 237. *f.* 1.

ULMI FACIE ARBUSCULA æthiopica, ramulis alatis, floribus purpurascentibus. *Comm. hort.* 1. *p.* 165. *t.* 85. *Seb. thes.* 1. *p.* 46. *t.* 29. *f.* 3. *Raj. dendr.* 13.

LINNÆUS gave to this genus the name of *Grewia*, in honour of Dr. NEHEMIAH GREW, the celebrated author of the Anatomy of Vegetables, &c. Of the several species enumerated by authors, few have been introduced into our collections; "the one here figured, which has been long* and very "generally cultivated as a green-house plant, will grow to the "height of ten or twelve feet; the stem and branches are very "like those of the small-leaved Elm, the bark being smooth, "and of the same colour as that when young; the leaves are "also very like those of the Elm, and fall off in autumn; the "flowers are produced singly along the young branches from "the wings of the leaves, and are of a bright purple colour.

"In winter, the plants should be placed in the green-house, "for they are too tender to live abroad in England; but they "should have as much free air as possible in mild weather, as "they only require to be protected from frost; and after the leaves "are fallen, they will require very moderate watering, but in "summer they should have it more constantly in dry weather." *Miller's. Dict.*——This species is a native of the Cape, is propagated by cuttings or layers, and flowers most part of the summer.

* Cultivated in the royal garden at Hampton-Court in 1692. *Ait. Kew.*

N.422

Pub.d by W.m Curtis St.t Geo: Crescent Oct.r 1. 1793 S Edwards del. E Sansom sc.

ſomewhat wrinkled, middle part nearly white, upper part bright pink colour, each ſegment marked at its extremity on the under ſide with *a green calyx-like ſubſtance*, and terminating in a reddiſh mucro or point: Corolla within the calyx, tube nearly ovate and white, limb ſpreading, divided into four ſegments, ovate, long-pointed, and pink-coloured: Stamina eight, enclоſed within the tube of the Corolla: Antheræ at firſt bright red, afterwards brown: Awns two, ſhort and ſomewhat bifid: Germen green: Style the length of the tube: Stigma ſomewhat large and blunt.

A vein of great peculiarity runs through the whole of this plant, which is a native of the Cape, of modern introduction, flowers early in the ſpring, often in the depth of winter, and is uſually propagated by cuttings.

ERICA ARTICULARIS. ARTICULAR HEATH.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inserta. *Antheræ* apice 2-fidæ, pertusæ. *Caps.* 4-locularis, 4-valvis polyspermа.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *articularis* antheris bifidis inclusis, corollis campanulatis calyce colorato brevioribus, foliis ternis linearibus lævibus appressis. *Linn. Mant.* 1. *p.* 65.

ERICA *articularis* antheris cristatis, corollis ovatis acuminatis, stylo incluso calyce longiore, foliis ternis. *Linn. Syst. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 366.

ERICA *articularis* aristata, foliis ternis ovatis glabris, floribus racemosis, caule erecto. *Thunb. Prod. Pl. Cap. p.* 72. *Linn. Syst. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 626.

The Erica here figured is first described in *Linn. Mant.* 1. and so satisfactorily, that there can be no doubt of its being the plant intended by LINNÆUS; the specific characters of MURRAY and THUNBERG, published since, are very inapplicable.

This heath is one of the least of its kind, it is not unusual to see plants of it full of blossoms not more than eight or ten inches high, its leaves (growing usually in threes) are lanceolate, smooth, concave on the inside, *pressed to the stalk*, standing on such short footstalks, that they may be said to be almost sessile: Flowers numerous on the summits of the branches, somewhat drooping: Peduncles furnished with *two upright bracteæ placed opposite to each other*, of a pale red colour tipped with green: *Calyx larger than the corolla*, somewhat bell-shaped, spreading, four-leaved, each leaf ovate and pointed, green at the base and somewhat

N.° 423

Pub.d by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent, Oct.r 1.st 1826.

SAXIFRAGA ROTUNDIFOLIA. ROUND-LEAVED SAXIFRAGE.

Claſs and Order.

DECANDRIA DIGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-partitus. *Cor.* 5-petala. *Capſ.* 2-roſtris, 1-locularis, polyſperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

SAXIFRAGA *rotundifolia* foliis caulinis reniformibus dentatis petiolatis, caule paniculato. *Linn. Syſt. Veg. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 413. *Ait. Kew. v.* 2. *p.* 81.

SANICULA montana rotundifolia major. *Bauh. Pin.* 243.

A hardy, perennial, herbaceous ſpecies of Saxifrage, growing ſpontaneouſly in Switzerland and other parts of Europe, cultivated here in 1597 by GERARD.

Of this numerous and beautiful tribe of plants, we know of none whoſe flowers in point of prettineſs can vie with thoſe of the preſent ſpecies; they are marked with numerous fine dots, like thoſe of the London Pride, *(Saxifraga umbroſa)* but in a ſuperior ſtyle of beauty, and appear to great advantage when viewed with a magnifier.

The leaves, in point of form, do not correſpond ſo exactly with the name *rotundifolia* as one would expect.

This ſpecies ſucceeds beſt in a ſituation ſomewhat moiſt and ſhady, with a ſoil inclined to ſtiffneſs, flowers in May and June, and is increaſed by parting its roots in autumn.

N.° 421

Pub.d by W.m Curtis 3.d Gt Charlotte Row.t Nov.r 1.st 1798

XERANTHEMUM SESAMOIDES. SUPERB XERANTHEMUM.

Class and Order.

SYNGENESIA POLYGAMIA SUPERFLUA.

Generic Character.

Recept. paleaceum. *Pappus* ſetaceus. *Cal.* imbricatus radiatus: radio colorato.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

XERANTHEMUM *ſeſamoides* ramis unifloris imbricatis foliis linearibus. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 750.

To Mrs. GOSLING, of Whitton, near Hounſlow, appertains the honour of raiſing this ſpecies of Xeranthemum, and of thereby introducing one of the moſt delectable plants that ever decorated the Britiſh green-houſe; this was about the year 1795, laſt Summer (1797) it flowered with Meſſrs. GRIMWOOD and WYKES, Nurſerymen, Kenſington, and again much ſtronger this preſent ſeaſon, there being at leaſt twenty bloſſoms on a ſingle plant of it.

This is not one of thoſe beauties, which meteor-like, dazzle the eye and vaniſh, but one which continues to diſplay its charms from the time of its firſt budding to the full expanſion of its bloſſoms, a period of two or three months; in any of theſe its different ſtates, if gathered, and carefully dried, it will make a moſt valuable addition to ſimilar plants for decorating apartments in the Winter.

It is a native of the Cape, from whence Mrs. GOSLING obtained its ſeeds, flowers in May and June, and may be increaſed by cuttings; in this way Mr. WYKES has ſucceeded in propagating it: but as there are few that equal him in a knowledge of exotics, ſo there are few that exerciſe the ſame ingenuity in their culture, or equal him in ſucceſs.

N.º 125

Pub.d by W. Curtis St. Geo. Crypt. Nov. 1. 1798. *S. Edwards sculp.*

CYTISUS FOLIOLOSUS. LEAFY CYTISUS.

Claſs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 2-labiatus : $\frac{2}{3}$ *Legumen* baſi attenuatum (plurimis) æquale, latum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

CYTISUS *foliolosus* racemis terminalibus erectis, calycibus villoſis ; laciniis falcatis, foliolis obovato-oblongis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 49.

The ſtalks in this ſpecies of Cytiſus are thickly covered with ſmall leaves, which gives the whole plant an outré appearance, hence Mr. AITON's name of *foliolosus*, ſo happily hit off; many other peculiarities attend this charming ſhrub, of which its long deciduous bracteæ are not the leaſt remarkable.

It is a native of the Canary Iſles, where it was found by Mr. MASSON, and introduced in 1779; if ſuffered to grow, it will acquire a great height, become indeed too large for a ſmall green-houſe, and more fit for a conſervatory, for which it would appear to be a moſt deſirable plant; it produces flowers abundantly during May and June, which are not only ornamental but deliciouſly fragrant.

Strong eſtabliſhed plants uſually produce perfect ſeeds, by which this ſhrub is increaſed; cuttings rarely ſucceed.

N.º 426

Pub.d by W.Curtis, St.Geo: Crescent Nov 1. 1798.

S. Edwards del. E. Sansom sc.

HIPPOCREPIS BALEARICA. SHRUBBY HORSE-SHOE VETCH.

Clafs and Order.

DIADELPHIA DECANDRIA.

Generic Character.

Pericarpium multiloculare, compreſſum, altera futura pluries emarginatum, curvum.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis ſubarcuatis lanceolato oblongis margine exteriore repandis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 671. *Jacq. Miſc.* 2. *p.* 305. *pl. rar. ic. cent.* 1. *t.* 5.

HIPPOCREPIS *balearica* leguminibus pedunculatis confertis glabris margine exteriore lobatis, foliis calycibuſque piloſiuſculis, caulibus ancipitibus. *Ait. Hort. Kew. v.* 3. *p.* 61.

Profeſſor JACQUIN is the firſt who figured and deſcribed this ſpecies of *Hippocrepis*, inſerted by Profeſſor MURRAY, in the *Syſt. Vegetab.* and enumerated alſo in the *Hort. Kew.* of Mr. AITON, with a new and different ſpecific deſcription.

It is a native of Minorca, as its name implies, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew, by Monſ. THOUIN, in 1776.

Though not ſo ornamental as many of our rarities cultivated for ſhew, it is found in moſt collections of green-houſe plants, recommending itſelf rather by the elegance of its foliage than the beauty of its flowers; the latter appear in May and June, and with us are ſparingly ſucceeded by ſeed-veſſels.

The plant is propagated either by ſeeds or cuttings.

N.° 427

Pub.d by W.m Curtis St.s Geo: Crescent Dec.r 1. 1798 S.E.dwards del. F.Sansom sc.

DAPHNE COLLINA. NEAPOLITAN MEZEREON.

Class and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 0. *Cor.* 4-fida, corollacea, marcescens, stamina includens. *Bacca,* 1-sperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

DAPHNE *collina* floribus terminalibus sessilibus, foliis obovatis obtusis, superne glaberrimis, inferne pilosis. *Smith. Spicil. Fasc.* 2. *p.* 16. *t.* 18.

CHAMELÆA alpina, folio inferne incano. *Bauh. Pin.* 462. *Lob. ic.* 370.

CHAMELÆA incana et lanuginosa. *Bauh. Hist.* 1. 586.

THYMELÆA saxatilis Oleæ folio. *Tourn f. Inst.* 594.

Though the present species of Mezereon has till within these few years been a stranger to our gardens, and escaped the enumeration even of LINNÆUS, it was well known to many of the older Botanists; indeed it was impossible that a plant so common * as this is in some parts of Italy, could escape the observation of the many excellent Botanists, which that country has produced, or been visited by.

Though not so ornamental a shrub as many, it is a very desirable acquisition, on account of the earliness of its flowering and agreeable scent, its foliage also is ornamental, its upper surface being of a fine glossy green; the cultivated plant does not answer to the description of authors, in regard to *folia subtus incana;* the flowers, in point of colour, are not so brilliant as those of the common Mezereon, and soon change to a faded purple; before they expand, they are covered with a fine silky down.

Mr. GRÆFFER was the first who introduced this novelty, by sending seeds of it to Messrs. LEWIS and MACKIE, Nurserymen, Kingsland, who, as far as we can learn, first had the shrub for sale; it is usual to treat it as a green-house plant; in mild winters it will bear to stand abroad; it flowers from January to April, is not difficult of culture, and is usually propagated by grafting it on the common Mezereon, or Spurge Laurel.

* This most beautiful shrub covers the hills and fields on the banks of the Vulturnus, as the Furze does our commons in England. *Smith. Spicil. p.* 16.

N.° 428

Pub.d by W.m Curtis St Geo.s Crescent Dec.r 1.1798 S.r Edwards del.t sculp.t

ERICA AITONIA. AITON'S HEATH.

Clafs and Order.

OCTANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 4-phyllus. *Cor.* 4-fida. *Filamenta* receptaculo inferta; *Antheræ* apicæ bifidæ pertufæ. *Capf.* 4-locularis 4-valvis, polyfperma.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

ERICA *Aitonia* foliis fubternis fubappreffis, calycibus glutinofis, limbo corollæ maximo.

DESCRIPTION. Stem fhrubby, rifing to the height of feveral feet, together with the branches flender, and requiring fupport; leaves for the moft part in threes, upright, and rather preffed to the ftalk, fomewhat linear, blumtifh, with a flight mucro, gloffy, and extremely vifcid, having a groove down the middle of each; bafe pale green; flowers terminal, about three or four; peduncles red; calyx extremely gloffy and glutinous, with a groove down the middle of each fegment; tube of the corolla an inch or more in length, cylindrical, a little enlarged at the top, ftriped with red lines, and fomewhat fluted, limb very large, at firft white, changing to a pale red, divided into four fegments, which are ovate and obtufe; ftamina within the tube; ftigma projecting a little beyond it.

Mr. MASSON difcovered this very curious fpecies of Erica at the Cape, where Lieut. Col. PATERSON informs me that it has been found in one fpot only, at Swartfberg, near the warm bath, in a moift fituation; it has been named *Aitonia*, at the defire of Mr. MASSON, in commemoration of his much valued and moft excellent friend.

It differs fo widely from the reft of the genus, that fome have been ready to regard it as a diftinct genus, but certainly on no good grounds.

Is propagated by cuttings, but as yet is very rare.

Pub.d by W.m Curtis, 3.d Nº Gate Cresent Road, Kew, Feb.y 1.st 1806.

JUSTICIA PERUVIANA. PERUVIAN JUSTICIA.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: ſeminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis: *Stam.* anthera ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *peruviana* ſpicis axillaribus et terminalibus, foliis ovatis acutis. *Linn. Sp. Pl. ed. Willd. p.* 97.

JUSTICIA *peruviana* foliis ovatis acutis: ſpicis brevibus axillaribus et terminalibus, floribus tribracteatis. *Cavan. Icon.* 1. *p.* 17. *n.* 26. *t.* 28.

DESCRIPTION. Stalk about two feet and a half high, nearly round, pubeſcent, ſwelled at the joints, branched; branches oppoſite, nearly upright; leaves oppoſite, ſtanding on foot-ſtalks, ovato-lanceolate, veiny, ſmooth on the under ſide, above covered with ſhort hairs; flowers large, of a pale violet colour, growing in cluſters in the alæ of the leaves, intermixed with lanceolate bracteæ about the length of the calyx; the upper lip contracted near its extremity; where it is forked, the lower lip trifid, ſegments obtuſe, the baſe of the middle ſegment reticulated with white veins; antheræ greeniſh, cells parallel with and ſomewhat diſtant from each other; ſtyle the length of the ſtamina, nectar copious.

Our deſcription and figure were taken from a plant which flowered at Brompton, Auguſt 18, 1796, in the ſtove of the Marchioneſs of Bute, and which had been raiſed from ſeeds, communicated by Profeſſor ORTEGA, of Madrid, and ſent originally from Peru.

It is properly a ſtove plant; may be increaſed by ſeeds, which it produces in abundance, or by cuttings; flowers during the autumnal months.

S.E. Edwards del

Pub. by W. Curtis St Geo: Crescent Jan. 1 1799

F. Sansom sculp.

LINUM QUADRIFOLIUM. FOUR-LEAVED FLAX.

Claſs and Order.

PENTANDRIA PENTAGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cal. 5-*phyllus.* *Petala* 5. *Capſ.* 5-valvis, 10-locularis. *Sem.* ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

LINUM *quadrifolium* foliis quaternis. *Linn. Syſt. Vegetab. ed.* 14. *Murr. p.* 303.

LINUM africanum rubiæ foliis quaternis ſtellatis. *Raii Suppl.*

Our plant accords exactly with the *Linum quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, and as ſuch it is regarded at the royal garden, Kew, where we ſaw it in flower this ſpring, 1798; it agrees alſo with the deſcription of RAY, ſo far as relates to its ſpecific character, quoted by LINNÆUS, but the flowers of RAY's plant are deſcribed as blue, it is moſt probably therefore the *quadrifolium* of LINNÆUS, but not of RAY.

The ſtalks of this ſpecies riſe to the height of about two feet, are much branched at their ſummits, on which are produced numerous yellow flowers, ſmaller than thoſe of *L. arboreum* or *flavum*, to either of which, as an ornamental plant, it muſt be allowed to be inferior; yet it is not without its ſhare of elegance and beauty.

It is a native of the Cape, newly introduced to our greenhouſes, flowers in May and June, and is readily increaſed by cuttings.

No 431

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F. Sansom sculp.

JUSTICIA COCCINEA. SCARLET-FLOWERED JUSTICIA.

Claſs and Order.

DIANDRIA MONOGYNIA.

Generic Character.

Cor. ringens. *Capſ.* 2-locularis: ſeminum retinaculis 2-valvis: valvis longitudinalibus unciculatis. *Stamina* anthera ſolitaria.

Specific Character and Synonyms.

JUSTICIA *coccinea* fruticoſa, corollis bilabiatis, labio ſuperiori indiviſo, foliis bracteiſque ſpicarum ellipticis acuminatis, antheris parallelis. *Ait. Kew. v.* 1. *p.* 26.

JUSTICIA *coccinea* foliis ovatis glabris integerrimis, ſpicis terminalibus verticillatis: floribus ſeſſilibus. *Linn. Syſt. Nat. ed.* 13. *Gmel. p.* 35.

JUSTICIA *coccinea. Aublet. Guian.* 10. *t.* 3.

Of the ſeveral ſpecies of *Juſticia* cultivated in our ſtoves, the preſent excels in magnificence and ſhow; it riſes to a conſiderable height, and produces its bloſſoms early in the ſpring, when it flowers in perfection; the ſpikes are of the ſize of thoſe repreſented on the plate, the drawing of which was made from a plant which flowered with Meſſrs. WHITLEY and BARRIT, Nurſerymen, Old-Brompton.

It is a native of South-America, and was introduced to the royal garden at Kew in 1770. *Ait. Kew.*

Is propagated without difficulty by cuttings.

S. Edwards del. Pub by W. Curtis, St. Geo. Crescent Jan. 1. 1799. F. Sansom sculp

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